

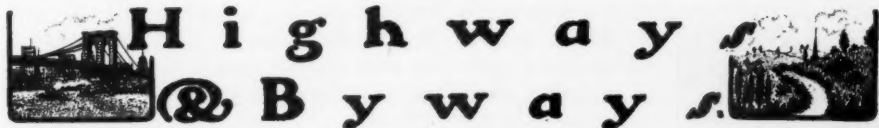
# THE CHAUTAUQUAN,


A Monthly Magazine for Self-Education.

VOL. XXXIV.

MARCH, 1902.

No. 6.



 QUESTIONS of foreign politics and international relations have claimed an exceptional share of the public's attention. The civil war in Colombia, which necessitated the intervention of the United States to protect transit and communication across the isthmus; the Venezuela troubles, internal and external, including the reported intention of Germany to seize a port and collect certain debts due to her subjects from Venezuela by appropriating the customs receipts; the visit to the United States of Prince Henry, brother of Emperor William of Germany; and, finally, the disclosures (or alleged disclosures) in the British Parliament concerning the abortive efforts of certain European powers to prevent the Spanish war by threatening the United States with coercion—these are the questions which have demanded and received serious consideration.

The visit of Prince Henry has been treated as an incident of international importance. Primarily, of course, it has emphasized the cordial and friendly feeling of the German government for this republic. It may possibly have been intended as a counteracting factor in connection with the persistent imputation to Germany of a strong dislike for the Monroe doctrine and a determination to challenge it at the first opportunity. The threatened seizure of a Venezuelan port did not, in itself, involve an attack upon Monroeism, for that doctrine only prohibits extension of European dominion and territorial jurisdiction. The collection of a debt, even by warlike measure, provided that no acquisition of territory is intended, is not a violation of the Monroe injunction.

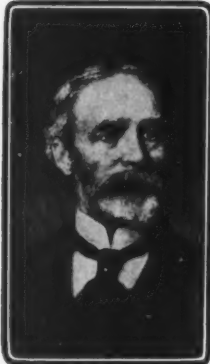
Yet there were sensational and highly

speculative reports in the press regarding the alleged danger of a collision or of war between Germany and the United States, and all Europe was at once excitedly discussing this portentous contingency. There was, however, a perfect understanding between Washington and Berlin in relation to the Venezuelan difficulty, and Prince Henry's visit has tended to render that fact clear and certain to the whole world. There are commercial questions between the two countries, but these should not affect their political and general relations.

Curiously enough, however, Prince Henry's visit has caused some annoyance and jealousy in certain quarters in Europe, and cynical comments have been made upon it—as, for example, that Americans, in spite of their pretended democracy and simplicity, are extremely susceptible to royal flattery, and that Emperor William has taken advantage of their weakness to make capital for Germany, now isolated and in danger of being left without allies. These far-fetched speculations are rejected by practical men, who are well aware that the pleasant exchange of courtesies cannot affect a single principle of policy. The Monroe doctrine will not be modified, or relaxed, or waived, in the interest of any power, and if, as some think, the "modernization" of that doctrine is sooner or later going to be attempted, the question will be discussed and settled on its merits.

Meantime it cannot be doubted that Prince Henry's trip has caused the revival—and remarkably frank discussion by officials—of that chapter of recent diplomatic history which relates to Europe's attitude toward the war on Spain over Cuba. All Europe

desired peace, but it appears certain that some powers actually favored intervention to prevent the war, by a collective note threatening the United States and coercing her into accepting Spain's concessions. The proposition to present such a note was made



WHITELAW REID,  
Special Ambassador from the  
United States at the  
coronation of Ed-  
ward VII.

by Austria, but did she have any backing, and, if so, who was behind her? The British government claims that Germany, France, and Russia were behind Austria, and that the plan was abandoned solely on account of England's emphatic refusal to cooperate with the continent. French officials have stated that it was the Czar who peremptorily declined to threaten

or coerce or intermeddle with the United States, but the Russian foreign office has disclaimed this and declared that Russia knew of no proposal to intervene and took no interest in the war. Germany has positively denied she ever supported Austria's move or encouraged Spain to resist the United States.

#### Legislation Before Congress.

Though several measures of importance are before congress, little actual work is being done. At this writing the senate has hardly settled down to the real business of the session, while the house, aside from appropriations, has passed two notable acts — the Payne bill for a tariff on American-Philippine trade, and the Hepburn bill for the construction of an isthmian canal. Unfortunately, neither of these bills can be passed by the senate in its present form, both requiring radical revision.

The Philippine tariff bill, as passed, provides for (1) the retention of the Taft commission tariff duties on all imports into the Philippines, no differential being reserved for

the United States, since it is the policy of the government to maintain the "open door" in the far east, in accordance with the demand made upon China; and (2) for the imposition of the full rates of the Dingley tariff on the dutiable goods imported from the Philippines into the United States, the proceeds from these duties to be paid into the Philippine treasury for local expenditures.

There is no disposition to change the first half of this bill. But the second is inconsistent with the definite recommendations of the Taft commission, which favors a reduction of at least 50 per cent of the Dingley rates on Philippine goods sent to the United States, in order to encourage industry and trade in the archipelago. The senate bill provides for a 25 per cent reduction, and this will probably be the only concession the islanders will obtain at this time. The tariff is described as a temporary "emergency" measure, and it may be modified or repealed (as happened in the case of Porto Rico) in a short time.

The Democratic minority in the senate has opposed the bill and offered, as a substitute, the following resolution, in substance: That complete freedom of trade be at once established between the United States and the Philippines, to remain in force so long as the islands remain a territory of the union and



THE RUMMAGE SALE.

—Minneapolis Tribune.

subjects to its sovereignty and authority; and, further, that congress formally declare its intention to relinquish the sovereignty of the islands to a native government, meantime aiding and encouraging the natives in the formation of such a government.

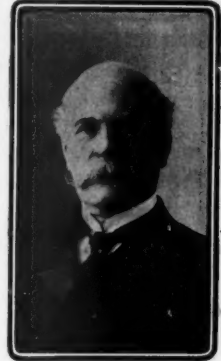
Why, if the Philippines are to be regarded as a foreign territory temporarily held in trust, they are entitled to free trade with the United States, the Democrats in the senate have not fully explained. It is to be presumed, however, that the first part of their proposed substitute is necessitated by the declaration of the Kansas City platform that the constitution follows the flag. In the country at large, it must be recognized, there is no such demand for free trade with the Philippines as there was for "plain duty" toward Porto Rico. The latter possession was known to be a permanent American territory, while in regard to the Philippines opinion is divided, many Republicans holding that eventually it will be necessary and right to grant them full independence.

Among the other questions already before congress, or soon to be submitted are: Cuban reciprocity; ship subsidy legislation to encourage the merchant marine; the construction of a cable to Hawaii and the Philippines; the reduction of taxation and the repeal of the remaining provisions of the war tax law; the treaties of reciprocity negotiated by Commissioner Kasson; and the isthmian canal project. The last-named question is dealt with in another paragraph. In regard to Cuba, there have been no decisive developments. A reduction of 50 per cent of the Dingley duties on Cuban sugar and tobacco is vigorously advocated by the press, and the administration is committed to the concession. But the beet-sugar interests of the country have been fighting the proposition in the fiercest and most uncompromising way, and many congressmen have been either persuaded or terrified into opposing all trade favors to Cuba. The outcome of the struggle is uncertain, but some sort of compromise is probable. The Cubans may obtain a 25 per cent reduction.

#### Isthmian Canal Question.

"Which route?" is the question which at this stage sums up the whole isthmian canal situation. As was anticipated, the Walker commission submitted a supplementary report to the president and congress, declaring that, in view of the definite and unconditional offer of the Panama Canal Company to sell its property and franchises to the United States for \$40,000,000 (the price named in the first report as a reasonable one), the most practicable and feasible route for an isthmian canal, to be under the control, management, and ownership of the United States, was that known as the Panama route.

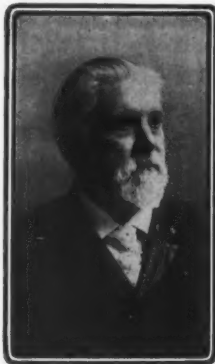
However, the house of representatives had passed the Hepburn bill for the construction of a canal along the Nicaragua-Costa Rica route, and the commission's recommendation failed to shake the opinion of a number of leading representatives. In the senate, too, there are men who are opposed to the Panama route under any conditions. The grounds of this opposition are not at all clear, for the expert testimony of the commission has completely disposed of the technical and financial aspects of the question. The one important flaw in the Panama proposition is that the title of the French company is defective in several respects. It is necessary to negotiate a treaty with Colombia, and secure from her a concession covering the territorial and other privileges that are essential to the full realization of the policy of the United States with regard to the projected waterway. The State Department has already opened such negotiations, and Colombia is understood to be willing to make a 200-year lease of the territory along the canal route (with the privilege of renewal),



GEN. JAMES H. WILSON,  
Who will represent the army  
at the coronation of  
Edward VII.

but not an absolute cession, such cession being forbidden by her constitution.

This is the chief factor making for delay. While even now the ultimate settlement is regarded as uncertain, the probability is that a canal bill will be passed at the present ses-



DR. J. L. M. CURRY,  
Who will represent President Roosevelt at the coming of age of the King of Spain.

sion. Neither the Panama nor the Nicaragua champions are sufficiently powerful in the senate to secure hasty and ill-considered action, and deliberation seems assured. A suggestion that is meeting with some favor is that the selection of the route should be left to the president. A compromise bill to that effect has been introduced by Senator

Spooner. Why congress, with the commission's report before it, should shrink from reaching a decision and shift the responsibility onto the executive is not clear. But in the Spooner compromise may, after all, be found the only way out of the present dilemma.



#### "Plain Duty" and Cuba.

History is repeating itself in a remarkable way. The great national contest over the Foraker tariff act upon Porto Rican trade with the United States is finding a parallel in the question of reciprocity with Cuba. That island, now on the eve of independence, is threatened with bankruptcy and ruin. Such is the testimony of all representative Cubans, and of many Americans who have had occasion or need to study the material conditions of the island. General Wood has urged concessions to Cuba both in his official reports and statements in American periodicals. Secretary Root has declared it to be our duty to make some arrangement with Cuba under which she could sell her chief

products in our markets. And President Roosevelt has adhered to the strong expression of his conviction upon the matter which he had put into his first message to congress.

It is generally recognized that under the Dingley law duties on sugar and tobacco, Cuba cannot sell her crops in the United States except at a loss. From continental European markets she is excluded by bounties, duties, and "cartels" (another name for pools to maintain prices at home, while marketing the surplus sugar production abroad). She depends almost entirely on American consumption, and her prosperity is contingent upon our treatment of her interests. Being under an American protectorate, she is entitled to ask a preferential tariff, but in point of fact the Cubans are not begging for alms. They offer full return in the shape of reduced rates on American goods sold in Cuba, and our exporters and merchants recognize that reciprocity with her would be a great benefit to our industry and commerce.

While the Cubans are asking for a 50 per cent reduction of the duties on sugar and tobacco, it is believed that that is not the "irreducible minimum" necessary to save them from ruin and desolation. A 25 per cent reduction has been mentioned as the maximum concession congress can be induced to grant, and the president is said to be content with this. Unfortunately the beet-sugar producers and the tobacco growers of the country are aggressively and bitterly opposed to any concession whatever. They claim that the existing high duties are essential to the preservation of their industries, and that any reduction at all would mean ruin to them. Many congressmen are impressed or influenced by this opposition, and the adoption of the treaty desired by Cuba is exceedingly doubtful. A bounty or rebate to Cuban planters has been proposed in lieu of a reduction of the duties, but this plan is not popular.

The ways and means committee of the house has given a series of "hearings" on the question, but it rather suddenly decided to drop Cuban reciprocity and take up the



question of war tax reduction or repeal. The special taxes imposed by the war revenue act are now yielding about \$77,000,000 a year, and the government does not need this revenue. It has a large surplus on its hands, and is locking up in its vaults money needed by the business of the country. The repeal of the special taxes is proper and necessary, but the Cuban question is of right entitled to precedence over it. If the house postpones the latter subject indefinitely, the senate will doubtless respond to the president's earnest appeal and take the initiative in the premises. The country at large is in favor of 'plain duty' toward Cuba.



#### A New Government Department.

For some years the commercial organizations of the country have advocated the creation by congress of a Department of Commerce. This year their wish is to be gratified. The senate has already passed a bill providing for such a department, and the house will promptly approve it. There is no opposition to the proposal, except in certain newspapers, which perceive no necessity for the department and no propriety in increasing the cabinet and multiplying offices.

The purpose of the bill is "to foster, promote, and develop the foreign and domestic commerce, the mining, manufacturing, shipping and fishing industries, the labor

interests, and the transportation facilities of the United States." The new department will have charge of bureaus and services heretofore under the Interior or the Treasury Department. The following are to be thus transferred:

The Census Bureau (to become permanent, a bill for that purpose now pending).

The Bureau of Navigation.

The Bureau of Foreign Commerce.

The Immigration Bureau.

The Life-saving Service, the Lighthouse Board and Service, and the Steamboat Inspection Service.

The Marine Hospital Service.

The Bureau of Labor.

It will be seen that the new department will begin its career as a large and important branch of executive activity. In view of the strength of the labor organizations and the remarkable development of the labor bureau under Carroll D. Wright, the senate adopted an amendment giving the department the name, "Department of Commerce and Labor." Thus labor will be represented in the cabinet by a member of that advisory body, as fully as commerce or agriculture. It has, indeed, been suggested that agriculture ought to have been brought under the new department, since it is one of the national industries (the greatest, in fact), but it is certain that the farmers would have strenuously resisted any attempt in that direction. The growth of the cabinet has been gradual, and in a sense natural. The

latest departments, "Agriculture" and "Commerce and Labor," represent activities in which the government itself is not directly interested, for it carries on neither agriculture nor commerce, but the promotion of them is, according to present conceptions, one of the chief functions of the government. The extension of trade is now the chief concern of diplomacy, and statesmen have told us that present and future wars will be wars for trade rather than for territory or glory.



PORTO RICO: "Wonder if she 'spects independence or tariff reform."

— *Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

## New Aspect of the Labor Question.

The perennial labor question has assumed a new aspect, alike in Great Britain and in the United States. Not long ago American workmen envied the legal position of the English trade unions, for the law conferred



CAPT. CHARLES E. CLARK,  
Who will represent the navy  
at the coronation of  
Edward VII.

important privileges upon them while exempting them from the liabilities of incorporated bodies. "Government by injunction" was practically unknown in England, and under a statute the unionists had the right of peaceful "picketing" and of collective efforts to compel recalcitrant employers to accept their terms. Now,

it seems, owing to two sweeping decisions rendered by the House of Lords (the ultimate court of appeal), the British unions are threatened with the loss of the ground won by decades of agitation and struggle.

The decisions referred to are regarded as establishing two principles: 1. That the unions may be sued civilly in their registered name and held liable in damages for illegal acts committed, to the injury of employers or others, by their officers and members, and that all the moneys in the union treasuries may be attached by the courts. 2. That unionists may not induce non-members to strike or boycott employers, and that any injury to business done by strikers or pickets through the exertion of influence on outsiders gives the injured party a cause of action for damages.

These decisions have alarmed the unions, and have been deplored even by conservative journals and impartial bystanders. They are held to deny the right to conduct peaceful strikes, and to expose unions to ruinous litigation. Parliament, it is asserted, never intended to impose corporate liabilities upon trades unions, and the House of Lords has

misconstrued the law for the registration of such bodies. Unless the decisions are reversed, or new legislation is enacted for the relief of the unions, the workmen, it is said, may be forced to revert to secrecy, to subterranean agitation, and to conspiracies against the law. It has become necessary to reëxamine and redefine the legal status of British unionism, to reassert the right to "injure" employers by enticing workmen, organizing sympathetic strikes, and maintaining boycotts, according to the leaders and advisers of the workmen, and measures to that end have been authorized by the national congress of the trades unions.

In the United States few attempts have been made to collect damages from unions, chiefly because they are not registered and have no quasi-corporate status. But the unions fear that their liberties will be gradually taken away from them by judicial legislation. It is a fact that in several recent cases judges, in granting injunctions, have prohibited even the use of moral suasion by strikers and pickets, when the object of such suasion is interference with an employer's business. One judge has declared that "argument, when long continued, may become a nuisance," and on this ground he has forbidden strikers to attempt to dissuade applicants for work from taking the places vacated by the former. Another judge has enjoined strikers from "inducing, by persuasion or otherwise," men to quit work or to aid them by staying away from the plants affected by the dispute. A Boston court, while recognizing as legal the right to induce men to strike and the right to "picket" factories peacefully, has limited this right in a material way. Men who desire to apply for work *may* be persuaded not to do so, according to this court, but men who have already taken strikers' places may not be argued with or persuaded to abandon them, as such abandonment would directly injure the employer in his business. This distinction is based on a leading Massachusetts case, but it has been criticized as arbitrary.

The point emphasized by labor leaders and writers is this — that none of these restric-

tions and prohibitions are authorized by modern legislation, and that capital could not possibly secure such legislation from any state legislature. No statute can be passed denying the right to use moral suasion in strikes, yet judges, relying on vague, antiquated and obsolete common law notions, are doing this in the name of equity. That the unions have a real grievance, and that some courts have gone too far and have forbidden acts essentially lawful, has been admitted by a number of conservative and influential newspapers.



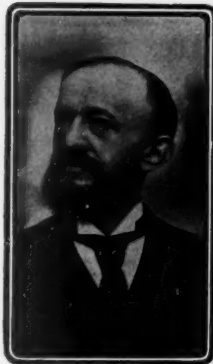
#### Distribution of Knit-goods Factories.

A group of maps prepared by Edward D. Jones and published in *Leslie's Weekly* with explanatory text deserves the notice of all students of the industrial history of America. Professor Jones offers four charts on which he indicates by the use of dots of various shapes the location of: "The Textile Mills of New England," "The Woolen Mills of the North Atlantic States," "The Cotton Mills of the Southern States," and "The Silk Mills of New Jersey and vicinity." His method is simple and suggestive. Taking for example the fourth chart, one notices the dense cluster of silk mills about Pater-

son, New Jersey, the smaller group on Manhattan island, a small swarm at Philadelphia, and still others in the Pennsylvania iron regions. Paterson, it seems, surpasses all other cities of the new world in the weaving and dyeing of silk, having fairly won its name as "the Lyons of America."

Its prestige draws to it new factories, and its accumulations of skilled labor give it decided advantages over its rivals. Such vast manufacturing centers as New York and Philadelphia have their due proportion of silk mills, but Paterson is the only distinctively "silk city," as Lynn is a "shoe town"

and Fall River a "cotton city." The presence of silk industries in northeastern Pennsylvania comes as a surprise to the general observer, for that is a famous iron and anthracite center. Yet it seems that the textile and mineral industries have some vital connection. The silk operatives of northeastern Pennsylvania are the daughters of the brawny miners and forge men. It was a sagacious economist who perceived that a section which required a vast male laboring population for the development of its rougher industries must provide a surplus of women and girls for employment in textile work. The "throwing" branch of silk manufacture, which is the chief employment of these mills, requires a less skilful class of labor than that which is demanded for the more delicate products of the seaboard mills. Touching briefly upon the facts brought out by the other charts, we note that of the twelve or thirteen hundred knit-goods factories in the United States no less than two hundred and fifty are in the immediate vicinity of Philadelphia, a city which leads all others in the production of woollens. In cotton, New England still



OSCAR S. STRAUS,  
New member of the Committee of Arbitration at the Hague.



THEY'RE BOTH "ON HIS SIDE."

JOHNNY BULL AND GERMANY:—"You know ME, Sammy; you know ME."

—Minneapolis Journal.

holds its supremacy, though the progress of the industry southward has been rapid within the past decade. One-fourth of the eighteen million working spindles in the country were, in 1899, located south of the Mason and Dixon line. The highland regions of the



CHEKIB BEY,  
New Minister from Turkey  
to the United States.

Carolinas, Georgia, and Alabama, with their cheap labor and power and convenience to the raw material, are growing rapidly in importance as centers of cotton manufactures. The southern-made goods are for the present mostly those for which that section affords a natural market, yarns, sheeting, and the heavier and coarser grades. The industrial map of New England is especially noteworthy, so diversified and so numerous are its factories. Indeed the origins of our industrial development in almost every mechanical or textile department are found in that small section, however widely they have since migrated. New England has still many points of advantage which Professor Jones enumerates: "long experience, a trained labor *personnel*, established names, and strong trade connections. All the supplemental industries whose existence smoothes the way of the manufacturer are found here. There are architects experienced in mill-construction; machine-builders and repairers, chemical dealers, buyers of wastes, etc. There a concern may devote itself to spinning, weaving, bleaching, dyeing, or printing, and be certain of finding other establishments into which its specialty fits."



#### The Attack on the Railway Trust.

As might have been foreseen, the inquiry into the objects and methods of the Northern Securities Company by the Interstate Commerce Commission, revealed no new facts.

President Hill and Mr. Harriman, the leading witnesses, insisted that the company was merely a stockholding concern, and that the consolidation would have none of the injurious effects feared by the authorities of the northwestern states. The rates, they asserted, would not be raised, but on the contrary lowered, under the community of ownership system, for it was to the interest of the railroads to encourage business and serve the public efficiently and on reasonable terms.

The Commission itself is evidently not convinced of the adequacy of such guaranties of fair and equitable treatment of the public. In its annual report to congress it dwells on the cumulative evidence of systematic violation of law by railroads and big shippers—or the payment of rebates contrary to law, the suppression of the evidence of such transactions, etc.—and states that neither the statutes nor the decisions of the supreme court have secured respect for the anti-pooling and anti-combination policy of the government. Pools exist; agreements in restraint of trade exist; and discriminations are widely and constantly practised. The commission sees no remedy for all this save in a change of the law, making pooling lawful while conferring upon itself the power to supervise all agreements of this sort and to regulate rates. There is no prospect of any legislation in this direction. The result will be an increased demand for government ownership and operation of the railways.

While it is thus impossible to check the tendency to railway consolidation, or to suppress by law the practises alleged to be due to excessive railway competition, the particular instance of combination presented in the Northern Securities Company is likely to have to defend its right to existence in protracted litigation.

The first step in this litigation was taken when the authorities of Minnesota applied to the supreme court of the United States for leave to file an injunction suit against the officers and directors of the company. The leave was granted, and the court has heard

argument on the preliminary question of jurisdiction. The state of Minnesota contends that her own property rights (public lands, contract interests, etc.), as well as the rights of her citizens, are menaced by the Northern Securities Company, and, further, that the corporation was attempting to establish a monopoly contrary to the public policy of the nation and of every state in the union. It is asserted that the supreme court has original jurisdiction in the case, as it involves a conflict between a state and citizens of another state. The attorneys for the company, on the other hand, contend that Minnesota is trying to enforce her own penal statutes outside of her borders, and that the Northern Securities has done nothing, nor threatened to do anything, repugnant to the law of New Jersey, the state of its origin. Can the supreme court undertake, they ask, to enforce any law of Minnesota in another state?

If the supreme court assumes jurisdiction, the merits of the suit will be argued. If not, Minnesota will have to take the case into the state courts, or perhaps, to attempt an application of the Sherman anti-trust law to the new method of combination. In some way the legality of the Northern Securities Company will be tested in the courts.



#### The Louisiana Purchase Exhibition.

An advance copy of the Classification Book for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis in 1903 has been received. Fifty-three pages are required for a mere enumeration of the groups and classes of exhibits. The exhibits of the entire exposition are divided into fifteen departments, as follows: education, eight groups; art, six groups; liberal arts, thirteen groups; manufactures, thirty-four groups; transportation, six groups; agriculture, twenty-seven groups; horticulture, seven groups; forestry, three groups; mining and metallurgy, five groups; fish and game, five groups; anthropology, four groups; social economy, thirteen groups; physical culture, three groups. The total shows 144 groups and 807 classes, and under

each class is a possibility for a multitude of exhibits.

Nothing reflects more clearly in so small a space the variety of human occupations, or more comprehensively the broad scope of the great exposition which the people of St. Louis are preparing for next year. A place is provided for every conceivable product worthy of exhibition, and all nations of the world have been invited to take part. Acceptances have been received from many. The work of construction is progressing earnestly. The buildings will have an aggregate floor space of 200 acres and the grounds a total area of 1,000 acres. The money now available aggregates \$15,000,000, besides \$1,000,000 appropriated by the state of Missouri and various liberal sums from other states.



EDMUND J. JAMES,  
New President of Northwestern University.



#### Church Statistics for 1901.

Henry K. Carroll, who had charge of the religious census in 1890, has brought out the statistics of the churches of the United States each year since that time. The exhibit has always contained many facts of interest not only to the churches involved, but to the public in general. The tabulation for the year 1901, just brought out in the *Christian Advocate*, shows that there were 28,090,637 communicants last year as against 27,360,610 in 1900. The Roman Catholics lead with 9,158,741 communicants, a gain of 473,083 over 1900. Dr. Carroll is of the opinion that this does not represent the growth of a year, but rather the gains in many dioceses for a period of years, as the records of Catholic population in the various dioceses are not revised every year. The Protestant Episcopalians seem to have



made the next largest gain for the year, their total (two bodies) being placed at 750,979, with a gain of 31,341. The Disciples of Christ, who in 1890 were in the eighth place with a total of 641,057 communicants, are now in the sixth place with 1,179,541,



DR. J. R. A. CROSSLAND,  
New United States Minister  
to Liberia.

and show a gain for 1901 of 29,559, which is rather remarkable. There are thirteen bodies of Baptists reported with a total of 4,581,558 communicants, and a gain for the year of 48,306, while the seventeen Methodist bodies have a total of 5,966,500 communicants, and show a gain for 1901 of 50,151. The Luther-

ans show a steady growth, their twenty-two bodies reporting 1,696,268 communicants, and a gain for the year of 36,101. Twelve bodies of Presbyterians have 1,605,015 communicants, and show a gain of 20,615 over the previous year. The increase for some of the other denominations is, Congregationalists, 3,475; Dunkards, 3,000; Evangelical, 7,742; Reformed, 8,019; Salvation Army, 3,044; United Brethren, 1,072. Several bodies show a slight decrease, but the total increase of communicants for 1901 is 730,027.

The statistics relative to ministers and churches are interesting. In 1900 the total number of ministers was 143,832; in 1901, 146,401, an increase of 2,569. The total number of churches in 1900 was 190,424; in 1901, 194,107, an increase of 3,683. Of the ministers the Methodists (seventeen bodies) had 38,935; Baptists (thirteen bodies), 34,870; Catholics (seven bodies), 12,204; Presbyterians (twelve bodies), 12,049; Lutherans (twenty-two bodies), 6,990; Disciples of Christ, 6,385; Congregationalists, 5,576; Protestant Episcopal (two bodies), 5,027. The largest increase in the

number of ministers, 1,228, is reported by the Methodists, the Catholics coming next with 268, then the Lutherans with 227, the Protestant Episcopalians with 116, while the Congregationalists show a decrease of 49. As to churches the reports show 56,101 Methodist, 51,001 Baptist, 15,190 Presbyterian, 12,405 Catholic, 11,491 Lutheran, 10,689 Disciples, 6,717 Protestant Episcopal, 5,680 Congregational, etc.

The greatest increase in the number of churches for the year was among the Methodists, who report 1,750; the Baptists coming next with 570, then the Lutherans with 469, the Protestant Episcopalians with 218, the Disciples with 161, the Evangelicals with 119, the Presbyterians with 87, etc.

On the assumption that the figures of the tabulation are authentic, some rather curious facts emerge. The Christian Scientists, for instance, have made claims to a large and rapidly increasing constituency, but the tables of Dr. Carroll do not substantiate these claims. He gives them 940 ministers (or readers), 470 churches, and 48,930 communicants, which is an increase of 186 readers, 93 churches, and 13,980 communicants for 1901. But there must have been a mistake in the returns given in the tabulations a year ago, for they were then reported as having 10,000 readers, 579 churches, and 90,000 communicants. Dr. Carroll states that the 90,000 must have been the number of adherents, while he has reliable information that the "mother" church in Boston has now a membership of 22,114, the number given this year, 48,930, being an estimate based upon the gains of the "mother" church since 1900. The fact that the Mormons report having made 65,000 converts during the year, the greater part of them in the southern and eastern states, and that they now have a total of 343,824 communicants, shows how strongly entrenched this form of faith is, and how much it is dependent upon external reinforcement for its perpetuation.

The following table, giving the order of

standing of the denominations based on the calculation with reference to communicants number of communicants is interesting: (notably the Roman Catholics and Jews), and

## ORDER OF DENOMINATIONS.

DENOMINATIONS.	RANK IN 1901.	COMMUNI- CANTS.	RANK IN 1890.	COMMUNI- CANTS.
Roman Catholic . . . . .	1	9,158,741	1	6,231,417
Methodist Episcopal . . . . .	2	2,762,691	2	2,240,354
Regular Baptist, South . . . . .	3	1,664,108	4	1,280,066
Regular Baptist, Colored . . . . .	4	1,610,802	3	1,348,989
Methodist Episcopal, South . . . . .	5	1,477,180	5	1,209,976
Disciples of Christ . . . . .	6	1,179,541	8	641,050
Regular Baptist, North . . . . .	7	1,005,613	6	800,451
Presbyterian, Northern . . . . .	8	999,815	7	788,224
Protestant Episcopal . . . . .	9	750,979	9	532,054
African Methodist Episcopal . . . . .	10	698,354	11	452,725
Congregational . . . . .	11	634,835	10	512,771
Lutheran Synodical Conference . . . . .	12	566,375	12	357,153
African Methodist Episcopal Zion . . . . .	13	537,337	13	349,788
Lutheran General Council . . . . .	14	346,563	14	324,846
Latter-Day Saints . . . . .	15	300,000	21	144,352
Reformed (German) . . . . .	16	248,929	15	204,018
United Brethren . . . . .	17	240,007	16	202,474
Presbyterian (South) . . . . .	18	227,991	18	179,721
Colored Methodist Episcopal . . . . .	19	204,972	23	129,383
Lutheran General Synod . . . . .	20	204,098	17	187,432
German Evangelical Synod . . . . .	21	203,281	20	164,640
Methodist Protestant . . . . .	22	184,097	22	141,989
Cumberland Presbyterian . . . . .	23	182,449	19	164,940
United Norwegian Lutheran . . . . .	24	134,311	25	119,972
Primitive Baptist . . . . .	25	126,000	24	121,347
United Presbyterian . . . . .	26	116,302	26	94,402
Reformed (Dutch) . . . . .	27	108,703	27	92,970

Owing to the fact that several denominations do not possess well-kept statistical records, while others have peculiar bases of

to the further fact that in several cases the figures for 1900 were used where those for 1901 were not obtainable, the exhibit is not as reliable as it otherwise would be. Still it furnishes an encouraging if not entirely satisfactory statement of certain phases of the religious progress of the country for the last year.



THE EMPEROR OF CHINA CONDESCENDS TO MEET THE POWERS ON AN EQUAL FOOTING.

—Minneapolis Tribune.

#### Congregationalists and Baptists.

Congregationalists and Baptists, having almost the same form of control, are confronted by the same problems, and are together discussing common remedies. The former seek larger control of their benevolent societies, and the latter a coördination of them. One wants a reduction of administration expenses, and the other a reduction in the number of appeals to churches, not that the churches may give less money, but that there be less confusion and overlapping of interests. Congregationalists are looking

toward one meeting annually, perhaps two meetings, for all societies. Baptists, or some of them at least, point to the delegate system of Presbyterianism and wonder if a modification of it for them might not be a good thing. The Home Missionary Society



Copyright by Staley, 1902.

MINHUI CHO,

New Minister from Korea to  
the United States.

of the former body has just held its Diamond Jubilee, and a national council is to be held in Portland in September, that will probably have some words of advice about common meetings. The Baptists held their anniversaries in Springfield. All societies were out of debt save the foreign one, but that had reduced its debt, and Baptist prospects

were rarely before seen by Baptists themselves to be more hopeful. The absorbing thought among them for the year is, however, the coördination of their benevolences.



#### Universalists and Unitarians Uniting.

Universalists and Unitarians are coming together. It is not new, this union in which they seem now to be engaged, nor is it organic, although there exists hardly any reason why they should not unite, unless it be property stipulations. While there are differences in practises, and differences in minor beliefs, both are unitarian, and long have been such. At a recent joint meeting, in which the social element was prominent, the speakers dwelt strongly upon points in common, and expressly stated there to be no reason why they should mention points uncommon. Neither body is increasing in numbers, although their influence is probably as great as ever.



#### Message of the Month.

Nature's note in the stormy music of March, preluding as it does a new season of

her own boundless activity and a renewal of man's hope and gladness, should be interpreted as "Courage!" Not the courage prized in that elder day when the wind voices seemed fit reminder of trumpet tones sounding abroad the war god's challenge; but the courage adapted to a finer heroism than that approved by Mars, and crowned with nobler victories than any held in his keeping. "Upward, march!" might well be taken for a modern acceptance of the month's calendar message. A new dispensation is at hand, that is, new possibilities of vision, attainment, and development are swiftly coming our way, sweetly tempered with the "seasonable delight" that waits upon the yearly wonder-working of the spring. To the reverent thinker it sometimes seems not too much to say that God has given over this world to man with freedom to make it what he will, to shape in spirit, in mind, and in matter, a working-model of his idea of what a world for human beings should be. Clay is given to the kindergarten child wherewith to mold the outward token of his small but earnest building purpose, or the suggestive image of a pretty, though childish, fancy. Matter no less plastic, though finer and lasting for a little longer time, is put under the shaping power of man in his own personality and in the work whereto he sets his hand, but after all it is a medium of expression chiefly valuable for being more flexibly responsive to its worker's touch and dream and for its higher order of service to his fellow workers. Whether it be things of the spirit, or of science, which two may be one, studies in sociology, state affairs, or the necessary and honorable interests of business or home, that furnish the field for the outer expression of the inner vision, the outlook is more inspiring, the vista more alluring, the potentiality of possibility more intense, than they were a year ago. And therefore is the trumpet call of no uncertain sound, "Come up higher! Here are new wonders to explore and enjoy. Rise and follow!" In very truth it is an ascending spiral by which the honest seeker is led from year to year.

## GERMANY AND HER POLISH SUBJECTS.

BY AN AMERICAN JOURNALIST.

[In view of the present Prussian anti-Polish agitation, which has excited so much interest throughout the English-speaking world, the following paper will prove valuable and suggestive. It is by a traveler and close student of social and political conditions in Eastern Europe, who has recently spent some time in the former Polish commonwealth.—EDITOR.]

**A**T the turn of the century, what is Germany trying to do? What is the idea which is engrossing all the energy and intellect of the German people? A study of the career of the German emperor will show, I believe, that Germany is aiming at nothing less than the rule of the world. When the Kaiser "dropped the pilot overboard" and determined to be his own steersman, he took from the hands of Bismarck the main outlines of his chart of empire building.

"Germany," said the greatest of Teutonic statesmen, "lies between two great military empires, neither of which bears her any good will; Russia on one side, France on the other. With a revengeful power on one side, and an ambitious one on the other, Germans can hardly be either tranquil or content. Germany is not a match for both at the same time, and, lest they join their forces, (did the keen statesman actually foresee the present Franco-Russian alliance?) the great defensive aim of Germany should be to keep her two formidable neighbors busy elsewhere." With this end in view, Bismarck schemed until he had brought about the dual control, between France and England, in Egypt, which kept France busy. He also helped to start the long and bitter animosity between England and Russia "all along the frontiers of the world."

Secure for an indefinite period from her

most feared neighbors, Germany is beginning to show her hand in offense. Her wonderful industrial and commercial development is leaving England behind, and she is now reaching out in challenge to the other members of the great Anglo-Saxon family. Keen

students of contemporary history believe that, in the Kaiser's famous phrase, "*Unsere Zukunft liegt auf dem Wasser*," which was emblazoned on the German building at the Paris Exposition, is to be found the latest "feeler" of Germany in the direction of world supremacy.

A number of nations have been possessed by the ambition to become supreme on both land and water. No nation has ever achieved this ambition, although France, under the tremendous ideas of Colbert, came very near success. England's supremacy on the sea is unchallenged, but she does not claim, nor has

she ever claimed, to be all-powerful on land. Will Germany wrest the supremacy of the ocean from England? Only the future can tell, but a comparison of the respective growths of German and British merchant marines during the past twenty-five years will make historical students pause and think.

If the headship of Europe is to be won on land, it is evident that Germany must keep all the Teutons together and create a greater Germany, occupying the center of the continent, to which all men of German speech



DROPPING THE PILOT.

From a cartoon by Sir John Tenniel, in *Punch*, March 29, 1890.

shall owe allegiance. And here comes in Germany's interest in Austria's decline. The Austrian Germans do not hesitate to admit that they regard their ultimate destiny as within the German empire. If to the fifty-six million inhabitants of the Fatherland are added the eight or ten million German speaking subjects of Franz Joseph, and the Kaiser realizes the results he hopes for from his blandishments in the direction of Holland, we have the thrilling fact that, between Hamburg and Trieste, there is a German empire numbering seventy millions or more. Berlin is already the dominating capital of the continent. It is no longer asked what will Paris or Vienna think, but what will Berlin do? The busy modern city on the Spree is the great maelstrom of continental Europe. Get just beyond the centripetal influence of London and Paris, and all roads lead to Berlin. At most of the railroad stations in Austria, Russia, and Scandinavia, and of course the less important countries, the first item usually on the schedule boards is "*Nach Berlin.*"

While Englishmen and Americans are asserting that the future will be divided between the Anglo-Saxon and the Slav, the German believes that the Teutonic stock is the one that, in the coming centuries, will contest world supremacy with the Slav peoples. It is always admitted that the Slav is coming without a doubt. The German knows that his breed is much more prolific than either member of the so-called Anglo-Saxon family. Not only does he want expansion for political reasons—he must have it for his surplus population. The program of the Pan-Germans was well outlined in a recent speech of Dr. Kramarz, one of the Young Czech leaders in the Austrian Reichsrath. In reply to a hint from one of the Pan-German members that Austria would be compelled to call in foreign assistance to subdue Czech intransigence, Dr. Kramarz declared that the Bohemians realize that they are only a small Slav outpost in the country of the "Teutonic enemy." They will not, he continued, press their obstructive tactics too far. The break-up of Austria and the union of its German

provinces with Germany would mean the creation of a German empire possessing the heart of the continent, an empire that would be the arbitress of Europe and the greatest of the world powers. It would certainly give the Germans relief for years from the pressure of their agrarian problem, and tremendous impetus in their economic struggle with England and the United States. The Kaiser's present comprehensive canal program would be a plaything compared with the grand scheme of internal waterways which the Berlin government would bring about by the union of the canals of the Elbe, the Oder, and the Danube. Berlin would become mistress of all the resources and commercial legislation of Central Europe, of all the railroads, posts, telegraphs, and telephones. The Danube is really a German river from its source in the Swiss mountains to the Iron Gate on the Roumanian border. Sailing down the lordly stream from the heart of Bavaria to Budapest, the traveler passes through the homes of German-speaking men all the way. With the great Middle Empire an accomplished fact, the Danube would become a German river from its source to its mouth in the Black Sea. It would be the uninterrupted water route by which German stuffs would go direct to the Orient. It would mean commercial and industrial supremacy in the Balkans and Asia Minor. When the Kaiser sets out to claim this supremacy he will find well-prepared soil. Railroad concessions, colonial settlements, and other vested interests in Syria and Asia Minor will give him the position of the first "preferred creditor" when the final liquidation of the debts of the Porte is made. It is not difficult, when this is kept in view, to understand why the German war-lord and statesman praises, defends, and patronizes the Sultan, sends Prussian officers to instruct the Turkish army, and takes all the Mohammedan world under his protection, as he did in that memorable speech from the Mount of Olives, when he stole the Czar's "Peace Conference" thunder.

On his southwestern frontier, the Kaiser is secure until Italy breaks away from the



Triple Alliance, which she is not likely to do, although she is showing some restiveness in this direction. He praises the Dutch navy, and succeeds in having a German prince married to the Dutch queen — and waits developments. He even casts his eye still further northward. What could be more admirable, from the standpoint of international flattery, than Wilhelm II.'s frequent "yachting trips" to Norway and his general glowing tributes to the glories of Scandinavian history! Scandinavians are, after all, Teutons; indeed of much purer Teutonism than the Prussians; and the northern nation's dread of Russia is an excellent note to play on. The *Deutsche Tages Zeitung*, one of the most serious journals in the empire, recently quoted a Stockholm paper (the *Arbetet*) as declaring that there is only one hope for the northern nations — an alliance with Germany. "This is easy, for Germany does not seek conquest, and is highly popular in Sweden, as she aims only at a triumph of the Germanic nations in the work of civilization." This paper is quoted as favoring the entrance of Sweden into the German union on the same terms as Bavaria, Saxony, and Württemberg. And this is being felt even in Scandinavia itself. "If Russian aggression becomes much more threatening," said a prosperous Stockholm merchant to me last September, "Sweden must look to western Europe to guarantee its integrity, or go over to Germany."

Now we begin to see the titanic stature of the Germania of the future as she haunts the dreams of the Kaiser. A united empire of all the people of Teutonic blood and speech, with the military leadership of the world, a powerful and constantly expanding navy, agricultural self-sufficiency (if the agrarians can only be satisfied without incurring too heavy tariff reprisals from foreign nations), room and resource for industrial development — did ever Napoleon conjure up such an ambition as this? Even the most distant outposts of the Germanic race are not to be neglected in the great ingathering. Active sympathy with the Boers, even at the cost of growls from the British lion; a half

dozen great steamship lines, subsidized by the government, to bind to the Fatherland the half million Germans and their increasing interests in South America, even if the Yankee eagle does scream and show its talons.

What relation do the Polish subjects of the Prussian crown bear to the empire in its great world dream? Although it is more than a full century since the last partition of Poland, there is still a "Polish question" to reckon with, and nowhere is it more acute and clamorous for solution than in Prussia, the country in which, numerically, "Polonism" is weakest. There are only about three million Poles in the German empire, yet the Polish "danger" is one of the biggest bugbears of the imperial government. Bismarck used to insist that the only internal dangers which threatened Germany were *Polonismus* and *Socialismus*. Both of these "dangers" have increased ominously of late.

The real "Polish danger" to Prussia, stated in its broad general lines, arises out of the fact that the Poles are the advance guard of the great Slavonic race, which is the latest swarm from that hive of humanity, the mysterious, fecund East. It is the inevitable race antagonism which seems to be one of the ordinations of nature, not merely a national animosity or even merely the hatred of an oppressed people for its taskmasters. The Poles have a proverb that never, since the world began, have a Pole and a German been friends. The basic characteristics of the two peoples are radically, irreconcilably different. The German realizes that the Slav is the coming people, that his own day has arrived, and fears that even now his sun is slanting towards its western sky. He is in constant dread of a Catholic Slav empire on his eastern frontier. The Pole is the oldest, the most finely organized, most highly developed member of the Slav family, and, if he can be kept down with a strong hand, perhaps the whole family may be held in check. "If we hold the head securely, the feet can only wiggle."

All along his eastern frontier, from Lapland to Transylvania, the Teuton touches

the Slav, and where the two powerful, virile races meet there is the frayed edge of differing civilizations, the fierce clash of race passions, the intense white heat, not of fusion and welding, but of sputtering, seething, spark-emitting contact. And the Slav is gaining at every point. Indeed it would very much surprise the man who knows his Europe only from the map, were he to travel through eastern Prussia and Austria and see how far westward the boundary line of the Slavonic peoples has been pushed during the past century. On the map, provinces and cities are colored as German, and appear under German names. But walk the streets of these cities, tramp through the country districts of these same provinces, and you will find that the people are Slavonic in characteristics and in speech even, and that there is only a very thin veneer of "official" Germanization. To the world, which sees only the map, it is Posen, Dantzig, Breslau, Krakau, Lemberg. Actually, to the people who live in these places, or who do business in them, it is Poznań, Gdąnsk, Wrocław, Kraków, Lwów, as it was when Poland was at the height of her power. The grand duchy of Posen (Prussian Poland) is Polish, Silesia is Polish, and even the Saxon Pomeranians and Brandenburgers speak a dialect which betrays their Slavonic origin.

The great wedge of Polish territory which extended to within eighty miles of the capital of Frederick the Great, and for the possession of which he joined in the first partition, is still Polish. Officially, it is Teutonic, but actually it is unmistakably, irreclaimably Slavonic. It even elects Polish deputies to the Reichstag who always, on principle, vote solidly against the government. Across the eastern border of Prussia lies the largest section of the former commonwealth, now a portion of vast Russia. To the south is Galicia. Prussia's entire eastern frontier and a good part of her southern boundary line touches Slav peoples.

The Poles in Prussia continue to advance and increase despite the best laid, most expensive, even frantic schemes of the Prussian government to keep them back. The plan

of Germanization is twofold in scope: it is aimed against the Polish language, and against the Polish landholders. The campaign to gradually acquire Polish lands and introduce German colonists on it is the pet scheme of the Prussian government. This scheme began with Bismarck's persecutions at the time of the Kulturkampf, in the early seventies. As he himself once said, the Iron Chancellor was a good hater, and he hated the Poles with all the force and persistence of his tremendous nature. The Kulturkampf, in Prussian Poland, was anti-Polish as well as anti-Catholic; or, it should perhaps be put, anti-Polish because anti-Catholic, for the close association of creed and nationality among the Poles must never be forgotten. Bismarck hated the Poles cordially and unremittingly. The philosopher Hartmann gave him his slogan, "*Ausrotten*" (extermination) against the Catholic Poles, and he began his campaign of Germanization by expelling forty thousand Poles (not Prussian subjects) across the frontier. He brought about the Germanization of the schools of the empire, the dismissal of all Poles in governmental service, and compelled the vote of one hundred million marks (\$25,000,000) credit to buy Polish land and introduce German colonists on it. This last accomplishment was the origin of the famous movement now known as "Hakatism." About nine or ten years ago another hundred million marks was given for this purpose.

The Hakatists are a distinct party which practically dictates the policy of Germany towards the Poles. "The imperial government," said a Berlin gentleman to me in the course of a discussion of the Polish question, "does not permit any private organization to dictate to it, but, of course, it listens to the advice of the *Ostmarkverein*, and relies on its patriotism." The society of the East Mark of Prussia, which is the official name of the society, is a company founded by Bismarck whose followers in hatred of Poland were Hausmann, Kennemann, and Tiedemann. The initials of these three names make the popular name for the society, and it sticks.

The two colonization commissions appointed

by the Prussian government to administer the large sums voted for the purchase of Polish lands have undoubtedly accomplished good results in the way of bringing neglected and worn-out land under modern methods of cultivation, and in dividing up the large estates. In curbing the at times arrogant attitude of the landed nobles, they also brought about social and economic benefit. But politically the work of the commissions has been a failure most dismal. The plan for buying out the great Polish Catholic landholders and substituting for them loyal German Protestants has not been successful. The only lands they have been able to buy are those of the Prussians, anxious to withdraw from a people who hate them. The Poles simply will not sell their land except under the severest need, and even then the sale of Polish land to a German is regarded as a crime by the Poles. I heard of a case in which the entire family of an impecunious noble boycotted and disinherited him for selling his estate to a German, although he was in need of destitution. The Polish peasant is proverbially greedy of land and would acquire every inch of soil in the grand duchy if the German government did not keep him off it by a thousand difficulties.

Life is often made so hard for these peasants that they are forced to emigrate. If they do not go over seas to America or Brazil, they go to Saxony or Westphalia, where there is less persecution. There are more than one hundred and fifty thousand of them in Westphalia alone, and this western Poland does not give Prussia an easier night's rest. Indeed, the Poles are everywhere increasing faster than the Germans. They are a prolific race and are gradually pushing their oppressors out of Poland by the simple, natural method of growing more rapidly. The Germans who are persuaded to settle in the Polish land soon learn that they are an alien people, disliked and distrusted. German professional men who have tried to practise in Posen, complain that they cannot live for want of patronage, and a German merchant is boycotted if there is a Polish tradesman near.

The "Hakatist" movement has had one result not counted upon by its projectors. It has greatly intensified the Polish "Nationalist" idea, and given it form and a distinct aim in Prussia. The Prussian Poles have an organization which is a sort of "counter-irritant" to the Hakatists. Its work consists in aiding poor Polish nobles who, without its assistance, might be tempted to part with their lands to Germans. The Pan-Polish movement in Prussia is vigorous and well developed. It is even trying quietly and without ostentation, of course, to buy back some of the land already expatriated to Germans. Most of the landowners who have been bought off have gone into town and entered commerce, forming an active bourgeoisie. This is gradually weaning the Poles away from their old prejudice against trade and furnishing them with the nucleus of a strong, patriotic, and respected middle class, the lack of which has been heretofore one of the great weak spots in Polish national life.

No more successful has been the campaign of the Berlin government against the Polish language. By law, all Polish children must attend schools where only German is spoken, adult Poles are forbidden the use of their native tongue in any public proceedings, German officials only are appointed in Polish districts, and, within the past few years, nearly every Polish professor has been transferred to distant German sections. A Polish gentleman of Posen told me that even the prayers and catechism are taught in the hated German, despite the petitions of the Polish bishops. This has been the real cause of the recent trial and punishment of the Polish school children at Wreschen.

In Breslau I came across a new turn of "Prussification" which is novel, not to say surprising on the part of an enlightened government such as the Prussian. A Polish gentleman showed me a letter which had been returned to him by the post-office authorities, because, in addressing it to a small village, he had used the Polish name instead of the official German one. The usual method, he informed me, is to erase the Polish name and substitute the German, but,

occasionally, a very zealous official returns the offending missive to its author. Since January 1, 1901, I have learned from a reliable source, that not only are the geographical names prohibited when written in Polish, but even the Polish prefixes. Pan and Pani (Mr. and Mrs.) are erased or the letter sent back. Addresses in English or French are permitted, but Polish cannot be tolerated.

"How do the Poles live under the Prussian government?" I asked this gentleman. "They work hard and defend themselves as best they can against Germanization," he replied. "Sienkiewicz has certainly been a godsend to us in these days of heaviness. His books keep the national spirit from despondency. Written as they are in the purest Polish, free from the slightest taint of Germanism, they comfort the Polish hearts."

On the score of religion, the Prussian Poles feel that they owe their taskmasters a great and bitter grudge. You cannot talk very long with a Pole of Posen without perceiving that this most Catholic of peoples, the very vanguard of the Holy See, has not forgotten how the Prussian government, under Bismarck, treated that exalted dignitary, the Archbishop of Gniezno, once the primate of all Poland. Prussian police ordered one primate out of his diocese and Prussian law courts formally deposed Cardinal Ledochowski. When the Polish Commonwealth was at the height of its power the Primate of Gniezno was the Interrex, that is, deputy king between the death of one monarch and the election of another. He was highly venerated, and had the right to remonstrate with the king. Patriotic Catholic Poles—which means every Pole in the empire—will never forget this insult.

Prussia, it must be admitted, has never intentionally wronged her Polish subjects. She has never meant to be unkind or cruel. Of course, she has never understood the Polish national character and has ruthlessly put down every aspiration after independence of the Berlin government. But she has honestly striven to make the Poles better off in material matters. She has developed the

natural resources of the country, has built railroads and waterways, founded good technical schools, and improved the system of finances of the province. She has been harsh and exacting, but has never been inhumanly cruel, as Russia has on so many occasions. The Poles have been treated not so much with hostility as with contempt, as an inferior race. And this, I am persuaded, is the reason for the at first somewhat surprising fact that, despite the greater cruelty of the "Russification" process, there is undoubtedly less common feeling between Poles and Germans (both Austrian and Prussian) than between Poles and Russians. While Russia persecutes the Poles the latter feel that there is, after all, a kinship of race which somehow makes it easier to forgive. And during the Russian persecution, the Poles have always had the satisfaction of feeling that they were of a superior branch of the race, a more refined, more subtle people than their oppressors. But both German peoples are thoroughly imbued with the idea that German civilization and German administration are so manifestly superior to Polish that, for a Pole to become a German must, of course, be a promotion which he ought to earnestly desire, and if he does not desire it he ought to be made to do so. The Poles must be instructed, say the Germans. They must accept German civilization because it is infinitely superior to theirs. This brusque treatment of the Poles by the Prussians as a much inferior people who "must be protected against themselves," is very exasperating to a proud, sensitive people. Aliens in religion and language, with temperaments absolutely opposed to those of the Poles, the Germans came into Poland as conquerors, and have made themselves the most hated of taskmasters. If a Russian Pole sinks his political aspirations, he will find himself surrounded by other Poles, with Poles in some of the political offices, with occasionally Polish professors in the schools, and the Polish language spoken all about him. But in Posen nothing but German is heard—officially. Polish is *strengste untersagt*. Poles must learn German to do busi-

ness, but ignorance of Polish is recommended.

It must be admitted that the Polish problem is one full of grave consequences for the German empire. But, to an impartial observer, it is morally certain that the Prussian government is not going the right way to solve it. German journals bitterly reproach the English for Ireland and South Africa, giving vent to long denunciations of perfidious Britain for subjugating and keeping subject an alien, unwilling race, in both cases. But if Prussia can forget Alsace and Schleswig-Holstein, it will be much more difficult for her to lose sight of Posen. The Poles will see to it that they are not lost to Prussian memory. For more than a century and a quarter the iron has been in their soul, kept there by methods, regulations, and devices so harsh and so childish that they are almost incomprehensible.

If the German is to expand and become master of the world by conquest of the water, he must do it at the expense of the Anglo-Saxon. If he is to acquire world supremacy by consolidation of all the men of his speech, and conquest of Europe, it must be done by elbowing out the Slav. And he will have to settle first with the Slav of his own household. When the war breaks out between Russia and Germany (as most Germans believe it some day must), then will come the opportunity of the Poles. But a very few months ago Germany substantially increased the number of her army divisions on her Russian frontier from sixteen to nineteen. She

realizes that the great struggle of the future will be with her giant eastern neighbor and is anxious to be fully prepared when it comes. More than two hundred thousand Russian troops are always ready in Russian Poland "for emergency." The traveler at all familiar with the Grand Duchy of Posen, and indeed all of Prussia, finds it not difficult to prophesy what would happen the moment a Russian army corps set out from the erstwhile Polish capital bent on a hostile errand toward Germany. All Slavonic Germany (if I may use the expression), meaning all of the empire east of a line drawn from Rugen on the Baltic sea to but a little east of Dresden, would be tolerably certain to spring to arms to join the invader despite all that the Prussian armies, with the advantages of occupation and their splendid equipment, could do to prevent it. "If Prussia were really shrewd and realized what is best for her," said a Posen Pole to me (of course I withhold his name out of consideration for his future safety and comfort), "she would quit tantalizing the Poles by perfectly useless and childish methods of persecution, and would look to establishing a buffer between herself and Russia against the inevitable day of conflict. By her present persecuting methods, Prussia only succeeds in accomplishing two things: she incurs (unnecessarily) the enmity of the powerful Roman Catholic church, of which the Poles are the special protégés, and she makes chronic a sore point in the very body of the empire."

## HOMELESS THOUGHTS.

BY EDITH M. NICHOLL.

(After the German.)

Eve's dreaming face leans o'er us, and the night

Calls softly to each bird among the leaves  
To seek its nest in some dim, slumberous height,

Low on the ground, or hidden under eaves;  
No man can tell us where the wanderers rest,

Where each one sleeps or where each makes its nest.

Severed from thee my world fades into dreams;

Thoughts only wake, and mourn, and find no home;

Thine eyes grow dim, sleep steals away their beams,

Thoughts only wandering, homeless, helpless, roam —

Hither and thither fly on weary wings,

And find no place to cease from wanderings!



## ANTIQUE AND MODERN FRENCH LACE.

BY ADA STERLING.

(Illustrated by Louise Willis Snead.)



HE opening of the Alençon schools for lacemaking by Colbert, under Louis the Magnificent, was the death-blow to the manufacture of the delicate products of Italy. From that beginning, in an era of national enterprise — 1685 — to the present, France practically has controlled the lace manufacturing interests of the world, first by establishing lace schools wherever a thriving community existed within its borders, and later by the absorption of Flanders with its industrious cities — Lille, Malines, Valenciennes, etc. Since the invention of the machine, England, Switzerland, and Germany have competed vigorously in the production of the commoner laces; but in the output of fine hand-made laces, notwithstanding the steadily increasing exports of Austria, Ireland, and Italy, France still leads.

To French ingenuity almost entirely is due the diversity of patterns now to be found in the commoner laces of commerce; the substitution of intricate flat stitches for the difficult raised work of the Italian laces, and the combination of machine-made foundation nets and braids with hand-work. Unfortunately, it cannot be said that from an artistic standpoint these changes have been beneficial, although they have lowered the cost of lace products and placed them within the reach of the masses. At the same time the standard has been lowered as markedly as in other industrial lines where machine products for a time have superseded hand-work. For nearly a century, the work of fine lace-making by hand was displaced by the output of the surprising machine, which in its turn is now giving way to laces manufactured in part by hand. Hence the difficulty experienced by the queen and her associates when, several decades ago, they undertook to revive the industry in Italy.

The old lacemakers had disappeared, and scarcely a half-dozen women could be found in the entire country who retained even a shadowy recollection of the process of manufacture of the needlework that had had its part in establishing the glory of that country.

Previous to the time of Louis XIV., the pillow laces of France, repeating the methods followed in contiguous Germany, were generally of stoutish flax or gold thread and the needle points were but a degree finer. Though at no time has Germany excelled in the manufacture of really fine laces, lace schools were a feature of the industrial life of Saxony (still a lace-producing locality) in 1561. In them, pillow lace, not unlike that made in Brussels, was manufactured in great quantities. Thence the industry spread into Dresden, picturesque Nuremburg, and other towns, several of which became famous for their products which often were exported into France. At the expulsion of the Huguenots (or Walloons as they were then known) from the latter country, many of whom represented the artisan class of France, a number of the dispersing refugees fled into the Palatinate. Here, in so far as was possible, they either reestablished their former trades or adopted those of the protecting country. Torchon lace, which originated there, is still made in quantities in these sections of Germany, and modern specimens of this stout trimming show great precision and beauty of workmanship. As an article of possible fashion, however, the value of Germany's lace product has always been greatly below that made in other advanced European countries and especially that produced in France a hundred years later.

A curious record of the early lace of Germany and of France and a specimen that shows clearly the work of that day, is to be

found upon a pillow or cushion, the pattern partially worked, which is one of the treasures that have come down from the early Huguenot settlers of New Paltz on the Hudson. It is now preserved in the recently opened Memorial House in that quaint town. The pattern is that of an insertion an inch and a half wide, and, though made two centuries ago, the work begun is identical with the Torchon laces that may be purchased at any well equipped shop in American cities today. This relic has been preserved for generations by the descendant families of refugees who came from the Palatinate about 1667.

Of the several finer French laces that established the standard after the latter part of Louis's reign, none has proved of such permanently artistic value as the Alençon and Argentan products, practically alike and latterly sold under the one name of Alençon lace. Unlike the products of the Gobelin factories, established under royal patronage at about the same time, owing to the minute character of the lace when finished, the different conditions that surround its manufacture and the more or less general uses to which, for six hundred years, it has been put, the imitation by the rapid-working machine of such product, a perfect example of which may often be found in a hair ornament or a flimsy jabot, became a comparatively easy matter, especially as the previous supply of the handsome work at no period had equaled the demand for it. More, its great cost made the wearing of lace impossible except among the most wealthy, even persons of moderate means being unable to indulge in any but the simplest ornaments.

Before the conquering machines, therefore, lace making by hand, even in France, was almost obliterated from the list of hand industries. In consequence, the Alençon schools gradually have dwindled in numbers and diminished in importance, and finally, though some still exist, they have become of small commercial value to the country. In the time of Napoleon they were already degenerated, though in order to stimulate interest in the production of fine laces, that

remarkable man is said to have given orders to assemble the old needleworkers of Alençon and to set them to work upon the layette of his heir, and the hangings of the bed of the imperial mother.

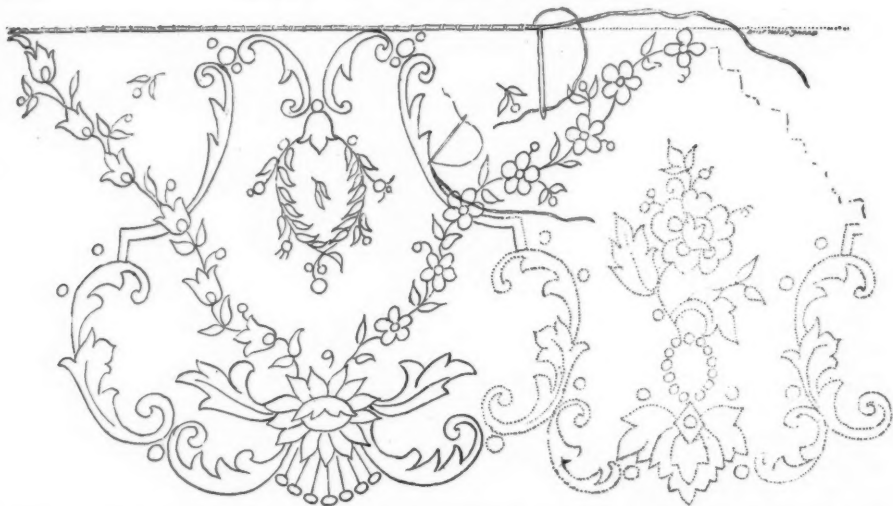
Within the last half century, however, Alençon laces have not failed to excite both the wonder and admiration of connoisseurs. So late as 1867 two flounces were exhibited upon which forty women workers had been engaged for seven years. In these precious fabrics the true ground *reseau* was used; i.e., the entire ground of netted hexagons was worked with the needle and not supplied by woven Brussels net.

The present process of manufacture of Alençon lace differs but slightly from that devised by Mme. Gilbert, the mother of the lace industry in France. The three accompanying illustrations are reproductions of fine lace patterns in various stages of working, as made in the surviving schools at Alençon. The originals are to be seen at the Metropolitan Museum of Art to which they recently have been loaned by Mrs. James Boorman Johnson, a wealthy *amateur* who has made the study of lace practically a life work.

The designs represent respectively the pattern drawn upon parchment that has been perforated regularly throughout, and partly filled in with tracing thread after the same method as has been described in a previous paper;\* the filling in of ground stitches and of the netted ground of the *motif* or design itself, and last, the *motif* elaborated to its fullest completion by means of lace, cloth, diamond, and buttonhole stitches. In the Alençon schools, each step herein shown is taken by a separate needlewoman, so that the work passes through many hands before it approaches a finish.

In the earlier products of these schools the ground employed was generally the *bride* or twisted threads that gave such conspicuous grace to the patterns of the Venetian and Spanish laces; but within a comparatively short time the *bride* was discarded

\*"The Making of Venice Laces." See December number THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

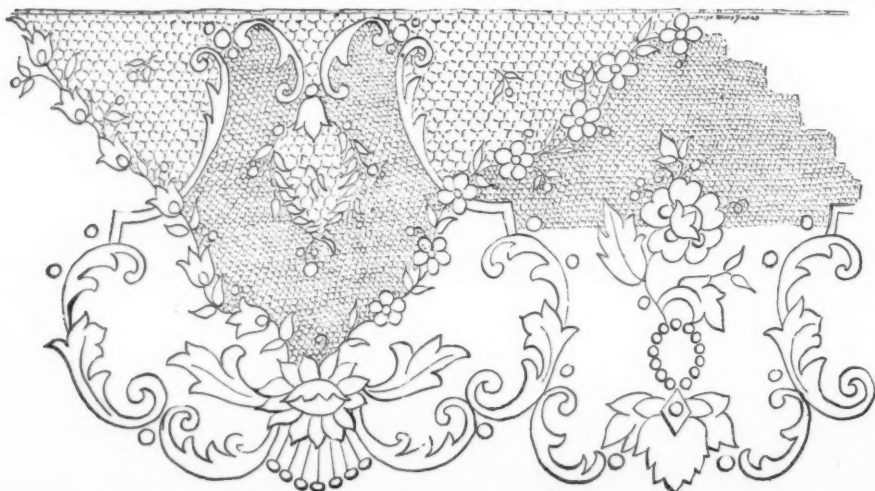


TRUE ALENÇON PATTERN, SHOWING PLAIN DRAWING AND PERFORATED DIVISION. FROM A SPECIMEN NOW IN THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM, NEW YORK.

and the more difficult hexagon ground was substituted. To this innovation, in a large part, may be traced the later depreciation of the Alençon laces; for the hexagon or net stitch, formed originally mainly by the deft manipulation of bobbins, was one of the first lace stitches to fall before the prowess of the machine. Thereafter the substitution of Brussels net, woven by mechanical process, marvelously cheapened as to cost and showing no appreciable cheapness of

quality, because of the rapidity with which the work of making the *motif* might be advanced, became rapidly common among the lacemakers, whose lack of foresight in this instance, afterward became their own undoing.

Artistically inferior, the Alençon lace generally seen today is made over a foundation of ready-made net under which the traced pattern is carefully basted. The working out of the design often calls for the



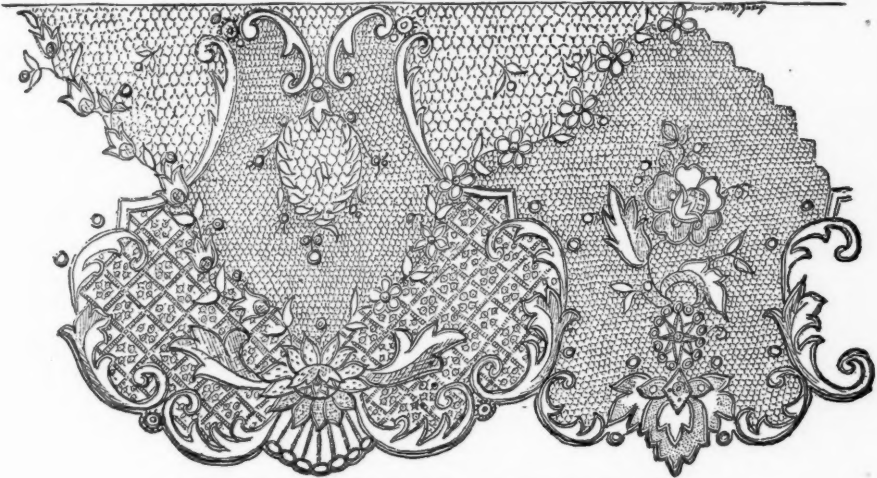
SHOWING THE ABOVE DESIGN PARTIALLY FILLED IN WITH BRUSSELS NET STITCH.

most skilful handling, but consists mainly in attaching the *motifs* cleanly to the ground without overmuch fingering of the same, for by this means the mesh would be pulled out of place.

As in the case of the Venetian lace, the first step in the making of the Alençon lace is the placing of the tracing thread. Modern workers often elect to have the design drawn upon a bright blue, green, or warm brown paper, which may be "stayed" at back with thin muslin to prevent the paper from cracking. The working lace patterns should consist of one complete design, and a second made in sections, as has been

round, over the tracing thread, with fine buttonhole stitch, after which the netted ground is worked. Not until these two degrees in the work have been accomplished does the real beauty of her handiwork begin to appear to the worker.

The netted mesh should now be filled in, after which the introduction of the regular stitches, buttonholed portions, and the *picots* are made, which slightly ornament nearly all available examples of Alençon lace. The last thing to be done is the *cordonnnet* outer edge, in which the process is identical with that followed in the Venetian lace, though the result differs in effect from that product,



COMPLETED MOTIF, SHOWING WORKED GROUND AND ORNAMENTS.

described, in a previous paper on "The Making of Venice Laces." At the outside, a given section should not exceed seven inches in length and preferably should not measure more than from four to five inches.

The outlines of the pattern must now be pricked carefully, the holes occurring in groups of two, a scarcely perceptible spacing being allowed between each group. Fine linen thread (No. 200 in any of the lace threads found in the local market), taken double, is used as a tracing medium in Alençon lace. This is caught in place with a coarser thread. Every leaf, or spray, or ornament is carefully traced in this way before other stitches are begun. The *motifs* are then worked

because of the finer threads employed for the French lace.

The feature in the making of this lace which presents most difficulty to the untrained worker, is that of forming with exactness the hexagonal or Brussels net ground. Professional lacemakers in the foreign schools begin this netting either from the bottom of the pattern, working upward, or by holding the design upside down and working upward, and by working from right to left, confusing points to the worker until the first forms appear, after which the reason for so working appears. The net ground should be begun at an angle of the pattern in order that the holes may

properly form. This may occur in the outline of leaf or flower or other ornament in the design. Attach the thread to the chosen point and push needle through about a sixteenth of an inch beyond, or less, bringing it out on right side as for a buttonhole, but winding the thread once around the needle so as to form an actual twist. Stitches of the same character may be continued on to the end of the space. Here the thread must be secured in the bordering *motif*, and the worker turns back, stitching over the row of twisted loops she has formed, to the commencement, but twisting the thread twice over the needle. The end of this row having been reached (it may be that it is carried from one *motif* to another), overcast the lace

form to which it is attached, for the space of a sixteenth of an inch. Now proceed as first described to other side, putting each new stitch in the one already formed in lower row, and so on until the ground is filled in completely.

Wherever a heavy effect is desired in Alençon lace, the workers resort to the use of horsehair, a method of stiffening the lower edge or *cordonnet* which gives a body to it without a serious loss of pliability. A single strand of pure white horsehair is carried along the outline of pattern or edge which is to be raised, and over this the fine buttonhole stitch is worked which completes the important lower edge of all the heavier laces.

## THE UNITED STATES OF BRAZIL.

BY EDWIN A. START.

(Tufts College.)



**B**RASIL was the last and only New World empire, if we except Maximilian's brief and ill-starred reign in Mexico; it is the latest and largest of South American republics; its extended boundaries touch at some point those of every South American state or colonial possession, save only Ecuador and the narrow ribbon of Chile; its area is almost one-half and its population is two-fifths that of the South American continent, and the former is greater than that of the United States without Alaska; it is watered in the north by one of the greatest river systems of the world, navigable for steam vessels thirty-two hundred miles from the Atlantic and within three hundred miles of the Pacific; it contains within its vast area, which now carries a population averaging but four and five-tenths to the square mile, unimaginable resources in the rich and valuable woods and luxuriant fauna and flora of the tropics, in opportunities for agriculture and manufactures, in diamonds and other mineral wealth,

the development of all which has barely begun. These are a few of the patent facts that strike the most casual student of Brazil and suggest its possible importance in the future history of the American continent. It seems clear that it may, if it uses its great natural advantages intelligently, easily stand first among South American states.

The *Estados Unidos do Brazil*, or United States of Brazil, is also the only American state of Portuguese origin, and was, until September 7, 1822, an appanage of the crown of Portugal. In 1808, when Portugal was struggling against the Napoleonic régime, King John VI. and the royal family took refuge in their loyal and well-beloved colony of Brazil. Like most colonies it had been up to that time well-beloved solely for what the mother-country could make out of it. Life or institutions of its own it had none. When it became for a time the royal residence it received more consideration. It developed a political life as the seat of the Portuguese monarchy, and obtained privi-



leges which had hitherto been beyond its reach. In a few years, however, the Portuguese at home insisted on the return of their sovereign, if a republic were not to be declared in Portugal. The Brazilians protested, urging the claims which their loyalty gave them. The old king observed a restlessness among the people under Portuguese control that made him warn his son, Dom Pedro, whom he left behind to administer Brazilian affairs, that he might be called upon to choose between ruling an independent Brazil and losing the throne, in which case he was to hold his own, even at the cost of secession from Portugal.

The issue was soon made. The Portuguese court at Lisbon attempted to curtail the privileges of the Brazilians and their rights under the constitution the king had granted, and Pedro found that he must choose between loyalty to Portuguese sovereignty and loyalty to the rights and interests of the Brazilian people, who had been committed to his care. In view of his father's injunction and the manifest interest of the house of Braganza he could hardly hesitate, and on the 7th of September, 1822, he proclaimed Brazilian independence, and on the 12th of October was chosen Constitutional Emperor and Perpetual Defender of Brazil.

But the Emperor Pedro I., while manly and honest, was not a statesman or a politician, and the confused politics of South America finally drove him to the wall, as they have driven lesser and greater men. Loyal always to the country, but refusing to yield his own prerogatives, he abdicated in favor of his five-year-old son, Dom Pedro II. The years of regency were made use of by aspiring politicians who sought power, and the young emperor was declared of age, at fourteen, to free the country from the resulting confusion. He ruled until November 15, 1889, a wise and moderate constitutional emperor, devoted to the welfare of his people. But a constitutional monarchy is as imperfectly understood by the Latin races as is a republic, and an American empire seemed an incongruity.

The discontent was increased by the fear

that the Princess Isabel, who was much under the influence of the church and was known to be unfavorably disposed toward the laws that had been passed to restrict its power, would, upon her accession, restore the old time clerical influence in the government. Ambitious politicians, who are always to be found in Latin-American states ready to take advantage of dissatisfaction with existing arrangements, fanned the flames, and every element of discontent was rallied to attack the monarchy. Since 1871 the emancipation of slaves had been going on by gradual process of law, but in 1888 a law summarily emancipating the few hundred thousand still remaining in slavery was signed by the Princess Isabel, acting as regent during her father's absence from the country. Thus the wealthy planters were antagonized and joined the revolution.

Still it is very doubtful how strongly public sentiment was arrayed against the empire. The revolution was carried out in the true South American style, by a military *coup* headed by an ambitious officer and self-seeking politician, General Deodoro da Fonseca. The emperor, with his family, was required to leave the country at once, and the republic was declared. Fonseca was the first president and soon made himself dictator and became so unpopular on account of his autocratic methods that he found it advisable to resign November 23, 1891. Vice-President Peixotto succeeded him and bore himself in a manner little more acceptable than that of his predecessor. Dr. Prudente de Moraes, elected in 1894, represented the beginning of a reaction against dictatorial military executives, and his successor, the present incumbent, Dr. Manuel F. de Campos Salles, is also a civilian.

The history of republican Brazil has been enlivened by a series of revolts, led by ambitious self-seekers or reckless fanatics. The naval revolt put down in 1894, and that of the state of Rio Grande do Sul, suppressed in 1895, are those that have made the most stir abroad. In 1896 there was a rising in Bahia of religious fanatics, led by one Antonio Maciel. The violence and close organiza-

tion of the rebels gave this outbreak a prominence out of all proportion to its real importance. Before it was put down martial law had to be declared in Bahia, and the rioting had spread to other states. It was finally suppressed in the autumn of 1897, after several sanguinary engagements between the government troops and the insurgents. On November 5 of the same year, an attempt to assassinate President Moraes was made, and about twenty persons were punished for complicity in the conspiracy against his life. The president was unhurt, but the minister of war, General Bittencour, was fatally wounded. There was a revolt and attempt to set up an independent republic in the state of Amazonas in 1899.

These items of recent Brazilian history indicate the somewhat disturbed conditions under which Campos Salles entered upon his presidency November 15, 1898. The Brazilian constitution is closely modeled on that of the United States, the framework of government being the same in all essential particulars. The executive, legislative, and judicial departments are separate and independent. The presidential term is four years, with ineligibility to reelection, and the president and vice-president are elected by absolute majority on a direct popular vote. The commonwealth is, like the United States, a federal republic, made up of the old provinces of the empire, twenty in number, as states, and a federal district. The cabinet, appointed by and responsible to the president, is made up at present of six ministers of state, for (1) finance, (2) justice, interior, and public instruction, (3) war, (4) marine, (5) foreign affairs, (6) industry, communications, and public works.

The term of President Campos Salles expires in 1902. With Moraes and Salles, the Brazilians have turned from the military and naval men, whose ambition has been the bane of the young republic, and have sought capable civil administrators. Both of these men represent the educated class of Brazilians who made it possible for the Emperor

Pedro to express his pride in ruling over a nation of bachelors and doctors. President Campos Salles was before his election to the presidency, governor of Sao Paulo, the third of the states in population. He held republican ideas during the empire, and has rendered useful service since the republic was declared. He was the candidate of the moderate or conservative republicans, who favor the upbuilding of Brazil by participation in the world's life; hospitality to foreigners who may assist its prosperity; and a gradual and judicious advancement of reforms; as against the Jacobins, who are hostile to all foreigners, reactionary, and inclined to a government in which the military element shall be predominant. Thus for the first time in Brazil party lines were drawn on clear national issues. Lately the issue has been made between the government and the opposition along these lines in connection with the Pan-American Congress at Mexico. The government of President Campos Salles proposes that Brazil shall play her part, with a due representation; a policy which has been unsuccessfully fought by the narrow-spirited opposition.

During the summer following his election Dr. Campos Salles visited London, and on his return stated that though elected by party he would resist any pressure brought against the government to hinder a quick return to a normal service of the public debt. This statement struck the keynote of Brazil's needs and of the present policy of the country — careful economy and a reorganization of the finances. Brazil refused to renew the reciprocity treaty with the United States because it was found to result in loss of revenue without, it was believed, compensating advantages. That no unfriendly feeling actuated the government was shown, however, when two cruisers, building in England for the navy, were sold to the United States at the outbreak of the Spanish war. In January, 1899, the government, in the interest of economy, abolished two of its naval and three of its military arsenals.

From the establishment of the republic until 1899, the expenditures each year largely exceeded the revenues, especially during the extravagant years of the first administrations, but in 1899 the expenditures were brought within the receipts, and the estimates for 1900 placed the revenues at 366,933,543 and the expenditure at 300,-135,922 milreis, the milrei being equivalent to 54.6 cents of our money. There is a very large circulation of inconvertible paper currency, which had been increasing up to 1897, when measures were taken for its gradual retirement. The total foreign and domestic debt amounts to nearly two billion milreis, which places Brazil among the heavily burdened countries of the world so far as ratio of debt to population is concerned; but the obligations are being regularly met, and with prosperity and a continuance of the present economical administration of the finances, there seems to be no reason why the splendid resources of the country should not bring it out of all difficulties. It has been on a gold basis for more than half a century.

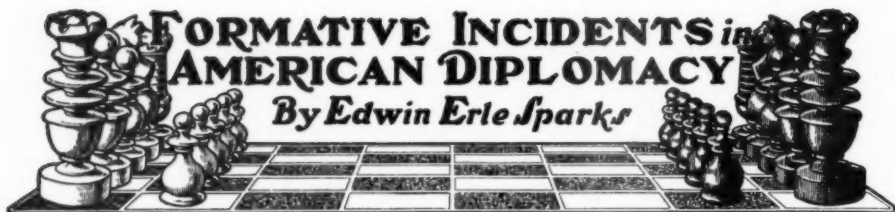
Brazil has 8,718 miles of railway in operation, 4,989 under construction; 4,670 under survey; and 8,440 projected. By far the greater part of this mileage has been constructed by the federal government or with its aid and subject to its supervision. It has been the government policy to lease these lines, and the president in one of his earlier messages stated that the plan worked satisfactorily as far as it had been applied. He was about to apply it under authority of a law passed for that purpose, to the Brazilian Central railway.

Next to finance, and the reduction to order of a restless and scattered population, boundary questions have perhaps given most trouble to the Brazilian government. It is easy to see why this is so. Brazil has a variety of neighbors, and much of her boundary runs through territory as yet but little known and ill surveyed. The latest and most trying case of this kind almost involved Brazil in serious trouble with France, for it related to the boundary between Brazil and

French Guiana. The attitude of the United States in the contemporaneous Venezuela case, however, made France quite willing to submit to arbitration. The question was referred to the Swiss government on the 6th of December, 1899, and on the 1st of December following, the award was made, giving Brazil 147,000 square miles of the disputed territory, and French Guiana 3,000.

Brazil is still an agricultural country, but it offers large opportunities for development. Manufacturing will come in time, stimulated by the rich production of raw material, and commerce will follow. The Germans have been quick to see this, and are paying much attention to Brazil in their colonizing schemes. Their companies are actively at work in this promising field, selling lands on favorable terms to settlers. With their usual shrewdness they back their enterprises with local banking facilities supported by ample capital. It is largely due to their rapid absorption of commercial opportunities that the feeling against foreigners has become so strong in Brazil that it has become a political issue. Jealousy of the great republic of the northern continent and of its pretensions to a hegemony in the western hemisphere is also strong among these rabid nationalists. There is a large immigration from Europe, Italians preponderating.

There is little doubt that Brazil is slowly but surely finding its place among nations, that it has an important future and is likely to be the leading state of South America. It is well to consider whether it is not worth the while of the great United States of the north to cultivate close and friendly relations with the future great United States of the south, which shows, so far as its present government and dominant party is concerned, every disposition to be friendly and is in every way fitted to be a valuable commercial ally. This end will not be attained by the arrogant assumption of superiority, which is so common in our dealings with the states of the south, and Europe is altogether too ready to profit by our failures to cultivate valuable commercial associations.



Introduction and Chapters I.-II., "The Birth of American Diplomacy" and "Silas Deane, the American Agent in France," appeared in October. Chapters III.-IV., in November, dealt with "The First Treaty of the United States" and "The Beginnings of a Diplomatic System." In December, the topics treated in Chapters V.-VI. were "A General Recognition of Nationality" and "Washington's Efforts Toward a Neutral Nation." Chapters VII.-VIII., in January, were entitled "American Rights Between European Millstones" and "The Diplomacy of the Louisiana Purchase." Chapters IX.-X., in February, discussed "The Diplomacy of the War of 1812" and "Spanish America and the Monroe Doctrine."

## CHAPTER XI.

### DIPLOMATIC INCIDENTS OF THE MEXICAN WAR.



AS rapidly as the South American republics emerged from Spanish colonies, the United States had granted them recognition. As early as 1818, President Monroe sent agents to them to ascertain their progress and fitness. Accepting the usual standard, that they must show ability to govern themselves and demonstrate the improbability of being again made subject by Spain, Monroe four years later reported to congress that the provinces of Venezuela and New Granada, composing the Republic of Colombia, Buenos Ayres, Chile, and Peru, as well as Mexico, were "not only in the full enjoyment of their independence, but, considering the state of war and other circumstances, that there is not the most remote prospect of their being deprived of it."

The South American republics.

This special message assured congress that the United States had remained neutral, giving to the provinces only the rights to which they were entitled by the laws of nations, and allowing them to trade in private ships in every article not contraband of war. Amidst great enthusiasm, an appropriation was granted for opening diplomatic relations with these republics, there being but one dissenting vote in the house. This first recognition which the republics received at the hands of any established power made a fitting prelude to the Monroe doctrine. The United States envoy to Colombia succeeded in securing the first treaty. It was modeled on the common form of commercial treaties. Thus was given the final blow to the hope of Spanish restoration in South America.

Recognising the republics.

Subsequently treaties were consummated with a number of the other republics and with Mexico as follows:

- |       |                  |  |
|-------|------------------|--|
| 1825. | Central America. | Commerce and navigation.                         |
| 1828. | Mexico.          | Providing for survey of boundary line of 1819.   |
|       | Brazil.          | Friendship, commerce, and navigation.            |
| 1831. | Mexico.          | Providing again for survey of line of 1819.      |
|       | Mexico.          | Amity, commerce, and navigation.                 |
|       | Mexico.          | Additional to previous treaty.                   |
| 1832. | Chile.           | Friendship, commerce, and navigation.            |
| 1833. | Chile.           | Explanatory of preceding treaty.                 |
| 1835. | Mexico.          | Additional provision for survey of line of 1819. |

1836.	Venezuela.	Friendship, commerce, and navigation.
	Peru-Bolivia.	Friendship, commerce, and navigation.
1838.	Texas.	Indemnity for damages on shipping.
	"	Boundary line between Texas and the United States.
1839.	Mexico.	Claims for damages.
	Ecuador.	Friendship, navigation, and commerce.
1840.	Peru.	Claims for damages.
1843.	Mexico.	Second claims for damages.
1846.	New Granada.	Amity, commerce, and navigation.
	"	Defining national ships.
1848.	Mexico.	Peace, friendship, boundaries, claims.
	"	Explanatory of preceding treaty.
1849.	Brazil.	Claims for damages.
	Guatemala.	Amity, commerce, and navigation.

In the above list, the ordinary commercial treaty predominates; but the unusual number of treaties made with Mexico together with the many "claims for damages" show that most frequent relations would be sustained with the nearest state and that commercial friction was bound to arise even with sister republics. Differences in language, descent, ideals, and manners had proved more powerful than forms of government. Colombia and Chile had also inflicted "damages" for which the United States demanded satisfaction; but they led to no such serious results as did those of Mexico. If the United States supposed that Mexico would be more ready to make reparation, through gratitude for the Monroe doctrine, she was mistaken. The latter felt that the debt had been canceled when the States failed to supplement words with deeds in the Panama Congress.

Unfortunate relations with Mexico.

The United States, on the other hand, could not tolerate the postponement and delay which hindered all attempts at instituting diplomatic relations with Mexico. Poinsett had been sent as minister to that government as early as 1825 to make a treaty and to bring to the notice of the Mexican government "the principles of the Monroe doctrine." To the treaty which he made, the United States senate added conditions which Mexico would not accept. However, a secondary "treaty of limits" which he negotiated subsequently was adopted by both countries. It provided for running the boundary line between the United States and the Mexican state of Texas, which line had been agreed upon by the United States and Spain in 1819, but had never been surveyed. Mexican dissensions prevented her from appointing the commissioner and surveyor which each country was to provide. Three years later, the agreement for the joint limits commission was renewed, and at the same time, Anthony Butler, who had been left as *chargé d'affaires* in Mexico, secured a treaty of the regular kind, pledging mutual amity and friendship, and arranging for commerce and navigation between the two countries. It was eventually ratified by both governments.

Annoying delays.

Amity and friendship might possibly have followed if the Americans in their expansion had not gradually entered the Mexican state of Texas and set up independent government. This action aroused all the fears of the Spanish-descended Mexicans. They thought it the prelude to another bit of American land-grabbing under the guise of annexation. The history of the absorption of the Spanish Floridas was to be repeated.

Texas adds to the troubles.

The Mexican imagination therefore saw hostility in nearly every act of



Collecting American  
claims.

the United States, and it must be confessed that a haughty air marked the attitude of the Americans toward this "semi-civilized nation," as they called the Mexicans. President Jackson offended their national honor by repeatedly offering them money for that part of their domain known as Texas. At one time he caused an army to invade Texas soil claimed by Mexico. Upon this the Mexican minister left Washington, and Jackson declared this a fresh insult. He asked congress to give him authority to seize Mexican shipping to satisfy certain claims of Americans against Mexico. A little later, he asked power to collect this damage money with a war vessel. At the same time he pointed out the "great forbearance" by which he refrained from using force, although many acts of Mexico "would justify in the eyes of all nations immediate war." Yet considering her "present embarrassed condition," it might be just to give her "one more opportunity to atone for the past."

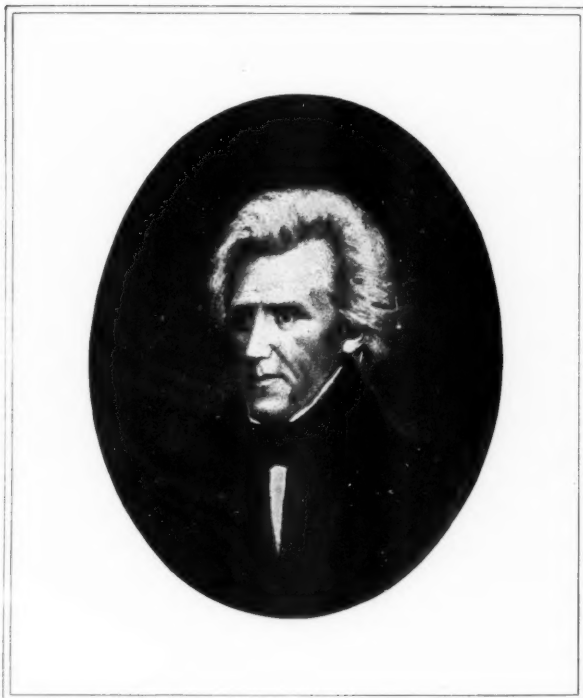
Nature of the  
claims.

To add offensive acts to offending language, the American *chargé d'affaires*, Powhatan Ellis, constantly pressed the Mexican government to satisfy the damage claims. His manner was unduly brusque, and his attitude that of one not seeking to avoid a quarrel. The claims grew in number with each official demand. The Mexicans, torn by political factions and internal rebellion, groping blindly to adjust themselves to self-government, apparently unfitted for such responsibility, could only admit the justice of the American claims when Ellis presented his ultimatum. These claims represented sums loaned to Mexico by Americans in the days when she was fighting Spain for her independence; vessels seized on the way to Texas when Mexico was trying to put down the Texan rebellion; damages for detention claimed by passengers on seized vessels; and indemnification of shippers for seized cargoes. It is interesting to note that eventually only three million dollars of these claims were allowed, out of fourteen million dollars filed.

Precedents for  
delay in payment.

Mexico felt that the United States was pressing her unduly, especially when the tardy settlement of such damage claims against European nations was taken into consideration. The American indemnity claims of 1793 against Great Britain were not paid until 1804. The slaves carried away by the British forces in 1815 were not paid for until 1826. Claims against France incurred under Napoleon between 1806 and 1813 were not settled until 1834, when Jackson made a final demand. On the other hand, the British claims against the United States for debts owing British merchants during the Revolution were not paid by this republic until 1803.

The United States had to make a second renewal, in 1835, of the agreement with Mexico to furnish joint commissioners to run the boundary line. Every day the futility of such a line became more apparent, since it was but a question of time when there would be no boundary line between the United States and Texas. Indeed, the following year Texas declared herself independent of Mexico. The United States was evidently in sympathy with the rebelling state in the resulting war with the mother-country, and scarcely attempted to conceal the aid given to her. It was not a good time to press the Mexican claims but it was done; and with such success that in 1839 the Mexican minister at Washington signed a convention providing for two commissioners on each side



ANDREW JACKSON.

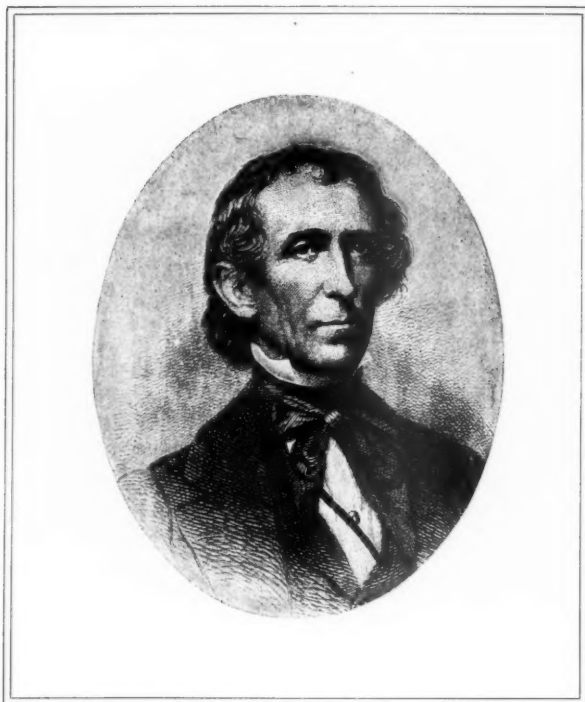
to consider the claims of American citizens against Mexico. Claims to the total amount of \$5,844,260 were filed. The commission itself agreed upon \$2,026,140. The residue was submitted to Baron Roenne, the Prussian umpire. He passed on forty-seven cases, but insisted on quitting when the commission expired, at the end of the eighteen months previously agreed upon. Claims aggregating almost two million dollars were thus left undecided and were increased by others subsequently filed.

The claims finally settled.

It had been agreed, in this convention of 1839, that Mexico would immediately issue treasury notes for the amount awarded her; but internal dissensions prevented. Five years passed away. Tyler, the fourth president to struggle with the Mexican claims since first they were filed, secured a new convention which bound Mexico to pay within four months all back interest in gold and silver in the City of Mexico, and to pay the principal of the awards in five years, in equal instalments every three months. This agreement it was also found impossible to keep, although Mexico resorted to forced loans to secure the necessary money. A new commission for considering the unfinished claims had been provided in this treaty of 1843, but the United States senate deliberately changed the place of meeting from the City of Mexico to the city of Washington, and Mexico would not agree. The senate also struck out the clause providing that the claims of Mexico against the United States should be considered in the new commission. Nevertheless, Mexico was charged later with having violated the treaty of 1843.

Mexico cannot pay.

JOHN TYLER.



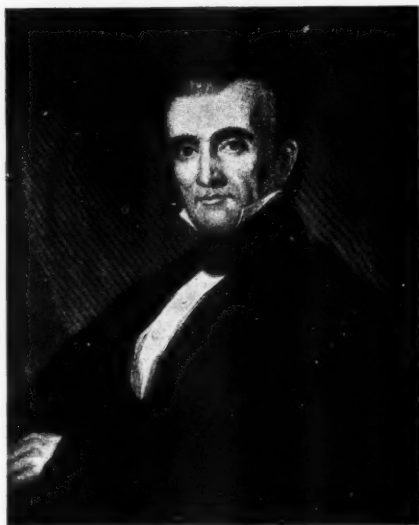
Summing up the  
grievances.

Within three months of the end of his presidential term, Tyler thus summed up the grievances against Mexico, in addition to the paramount one of threatening the independent state of Texas, which was soliciting annexation to the United States:

"She has not only violated existing conventions between the two countries by arbitrary and unjust decrees against our trade and intercourse, but withholds instalments of debt due to our citizens which she solemnly pledged herself to pay under circumstances which are fully explained by the accompanying letter from Mr. Green, our secretary of legation. And when our minister has invited the attention of her Government to wrongs committed by her local authorities not only on the property but on the persons of our fellow-citizens engaged in prosecuting fair and honest pursuits, she has added insult to injury by not even deigning for months together to return an answer to his representations. Still further to manifest her unfriendly feelings toward the United States, she has issued decrees expelling from some of her Provinces American citizens engaged in the peaceful pursuits of life, and now denies to those of our citizens prosecuting the whale fishery on the northwest coast of the Pacific the privilege, which has through all time heretofore been accorded to them, of exchanging goods of a small amount in value at her ports in California for supplies indispensable to their health and comfort."

Texas endangers  
war.

Almost a year later, President Polk, in his first message to congress, announced the recent annexation of Texas to the United States and the consequent withdrawal of the Mexican minister after entering his protest. Likewise, the United States minister to Mexico withdrew, having been denied official intercourse. Diplomatic relations being thus severed, each side prepared for war. Army and navy forces were hurried to the Mexican frontiers by Polk who yet most magnanimously,



JAMES K. POLK.

as he assured congress, refrained from destroying "a neighbor sister republic, which, following our example, had achieved her independence and for whose success and prosperity all our sympathies were early enlisted." He also said that "such a continued and unprovoked series of wrongs could never have been tolerated by the United States had they been committed by one of the principal nations of Europe."

After many weeks of this menacing posture, Polk received intimation that Mexico was willing to renew negotiations "on the present contention." By this ambiguous term, she meant the Texan question only, but Buchanan, secretary of state, presumed it covered all disputes between the two countries. Polk therefore asked John Slidell, of Louisiana, to undertake the mission. In his instructions, Buchanan informed the new envoy that "from your perfect knowledge of the language of the country, your well-known firmness and ability, and your taste and talent for society, the president hopes that you will accomplish much." If Mexico suggested foreign arbitration, he was to refuse absolutely, and to take the occasion to impress upon the people the true principles of the "Monroe doctrine." Here was perhaps the first extension of that elastic document. Foreign intervention by force to reimpose a monarch, or to plant colonies, was now made to include peaceful offers of arbitration in dispute between American countries.

Slidell is sent to Mexico.

"Liberty here must be allowed to work out its natural results," Buchanan assured Slidell, "and these will ere long astonish the world."

Instructions of  
Slidell.

To this end he was to offer to buy "New Mexico" from the Mexicans. This term covered an indefinitely-bounded tract lying to the north of Texas and west of "Louisiana." It was next in the line of American expansion. For this land, he was to offer to settle the damages claimed by the United States citizens from Mexico, as had been done in the prior purchases of Louisiana and Florida. In addition, the United States would pay directly to Mexico the sum of five million dollars. The land lying between "New Mexico" and the Pacific, called "Upper California," it was feared would be sold by Mexico to England or France. Here came in what might be called the "bogey" Monroe doctrine. Such a transfer would be fraught with great danger to the United States. Hence Slidell was empowered to offer twenty-five million dollars, in addition to settling the claims, for both New Mexico and Upper California. "Money would be no object when compared with the value of the acquisition," as Buchanan said.

Polk's war message.

Before Slidell could reach Mexico that pseudo republic had undergone another revolution, and the new administration refused to be bound by any agreement made by the former government. Hence in a special message to congress in May, 1846, President Polk felt justified in describing Slidell's efforts by asserting that the Mexican government had "not only refused to receive him or listen to his propositions, but after a long-continued series of menaces have at last invaded our territory and shed the blood of our fellow-citizens on our own soil." None could dispute the truth of the first charge, although many had a different opinion on the second assigned cause of the war with Mexico which followed.

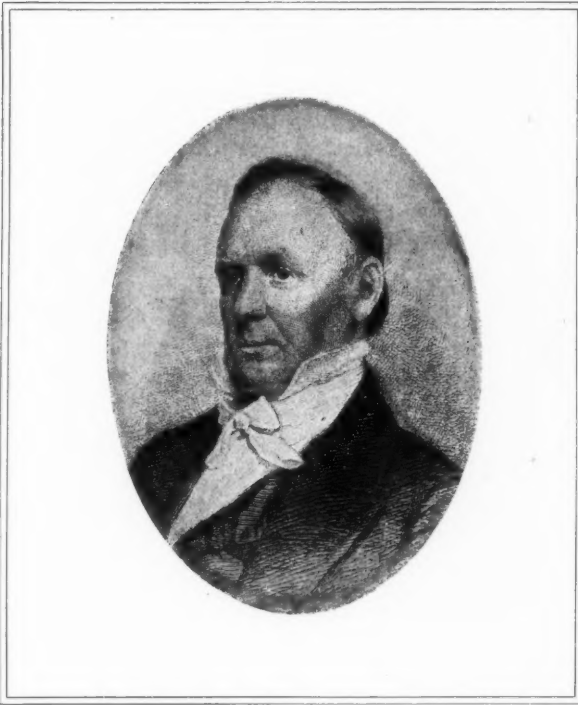
Trist as a war  
envoy.

In the second year of the war, after the American victory at Buena Vista and the capture of Vera Cruz, it was felt that the enemy might wish to make terms. Nicholas P. Trist, the chief clerk in the department of state, was sent with the rank of *chargé d'affaires* as a special commissioner to the headquarters of the American army, where he could communicate with the Mexicans. He was instructed to insist on the cession of New Mexico and California as a *sine qua non*, — i. e., without which no terms could be made. A lively controversy ensued between him and General Scott, in command of the army, who thought that any proposition for an armistice or peace should come through him. "It amounts to this thing," he wrote to Trist in the camp, "that I, the commander of the army, shall defer to you, the chief clerk of the department of state, the question of continuing or discontinuing hostilities."

Attitude of Mexico.

The dispute was soon adjusted. Scott made an armistice, and Trist succeeded in arranging a meeting with the Mexican representatives at Atzacapualci, a village midway between the two armies. The Mexicans expressed a desire for peace because of the bad example of the war in the light of Monroe doctrine coöperation. "We must confess, not without a blush," said they, "that we are exhibiting to mankind the scandal of two Christian nations, of two republics, in the presence of all mankind, mutually doing to one another all the harm we can by disputes about boundaries, when we have an excess of land to people and to cultivate in the beautiful hemisphere where Providence caused us to be born." They demanded that the land between the Nueces and the Rio Grande, the occupation of which had precipitated the war, should be left





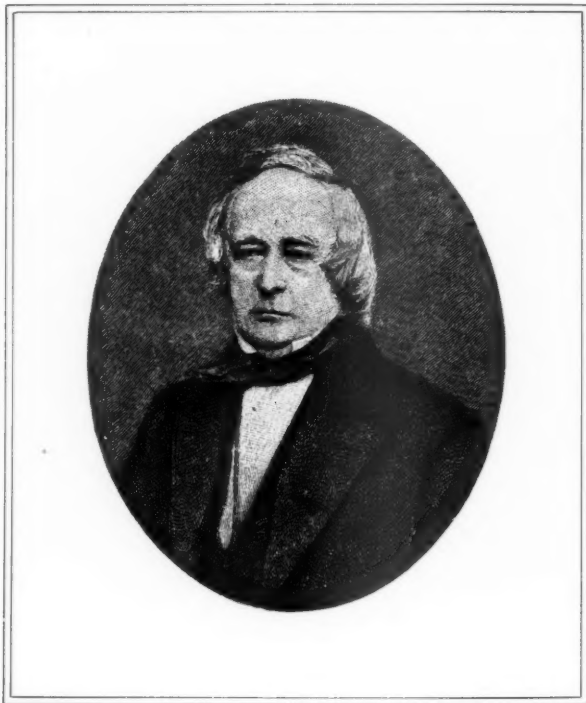
JAMES BUCHANAN.

as an "unoccupied zone," or neutral strip between Mexico and the United States. It was a proposition which had been made in previous negotiations for other boundaries, but was felt to be as impractical in the present case as in the others. If it had been accepted, Mexico was willing to yield New Mexico and a part of Upper California. She claimed that the war had been begun about Texas, and if the United States should now demand any part of Upper California, it could be done only by right of conquest, "which we are persuaded the republic of Washington will not only absolutely repel but will hold in abhorrence." Or if the territory were claimed because the United States had frequently tried to purchase it, that "would be a new thing and contrary to every idea of justice to make war upon a people for no other reason than because it refused to sell territory which its neighbor sought to buy."

Trist referred to his government this appeal of the vanquished not to be despoiled, upon which Buchanan, secretary of state, flew into a violent rage with this soft-hearted representative, who had so far disregarded his instructions. Trist was ordered to return at once. Buchanan considered it very bad taste in the Mexicans to try to dictate terms in their present condition. "After a series of brilliant victories," he reported to President Polk in explaining Trist's recall, "when our troops were at the gates of the capital and it was completely in our power, the Mexican government have not only rejected your liberal offers but have insulted our country by proposing terms the acceptance of which would degrade

Trist is recalled.

JOHN SLIDELL.



us in the eyes of the world and be justly condemned by the whole American people." He thought the Mexicans were trying the arts of diplomacy in order to gain a breathing spell, and were hoodwinking Trist.

Trist was officially recalled in October, 1847. Yet in February following, the president sent to the senate a treaty with Mexico made by this same Nicholas P. Trist, "a citizen of the United States," and it was speedily adopted to close the war. It was a most peculiar situation, attended by "extraneous circumstances," as Polk admitted. Trist had refused to heed his recall, because he thought he had done nothing to deserve it. The war had been renewed after an armistice of fifteen days, and the City of Mexico had fallen. Faction succeeded faction in the management of Mexican affairs. Trist was able at last to get a meeting with three responsible leaders at Guadalupe Hidalgo, "a spot which agreeably to the creed of this country," he wrote to Buchanan, "is the most sacred on earth as being the scene of the miraculous appearance of the Virgin for the purpose of declaring that Mexico was taken under her special protection." It was the only instance in all diplomatic history in which an acceptable treaty was made in the field, and by an ex-envoy who had been discredited by his own government.

Trist forms a  
treaty.

The treaty complied with all the American demands. Mexico was despoiled of Upper California, and New Mexico, nearly half of her domain. In order to save the charge of waging a war for spoils, the victors agreed to give to Mexico "in consideration of the extension acquired by our boun-



WINFIELD SCOTT.

daries" the sum of three million dollars cash and twelve million in four annual instalments, with interest at six per cent. As in previous cases of "claims" the United States also agreed to pay three and one-fourth million dollars to its own citizens, who could prove having received legitimate damages from Mexico. These terms closed the war.

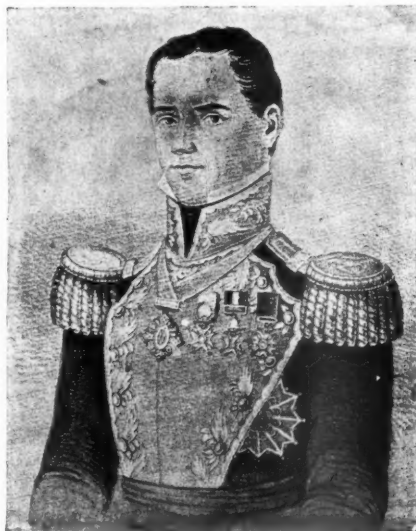
Trist was the most original diplomat since Franklin, although he lacked the chief qualifications which the latter possessed. A plain, practical man, without previous foreign experience, he varied much in his methods from those pursued by other diplomatists. He filled his reports with all kinds of petty details. He did not hesitate to give President Polk the benefit of his advice upon Mexican affairs; nor did he mince words in defending his actions. Buchanan pronounced his letters to the president "grossly insulting," and ordered Scott to send him away from headquarters even after his treaty had been accepted. He was fortunate only in having his treaty considered by the senate at a time when the administration was willing to close the war because a double opposition had arisen — those who were opposed from the beginning, and those who wished to continue until all of Mexico should be held by the United States. The treaty was ratified by a majority of three votes, after three weeks' debate.

As provided in the treaty, commissioners began to survey the new boundary between Mexico and the United States, but could not determine the point where it should leave the Rio Grande after following up that river from the gulf. To avoid what threatened to become an unpleasant

Terms of the treaty.

Trist a peculiar diplomat.

ANTONIO LOPEZ  
DE SANTA ANNA,  
WHO COMMANDED  
THE MEXICAN  
ARMY.



The Gadsden  
purchase.

dispute, James Gadsden, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Mexico, effected a treaty with that government providing a new boundary line, which cut off 45,535 square miles from Mexican domain and added them to the United States. They form the present southern part of New Mexico and Arizona between the Gila river and the Mexican boundary line. To secure this privilege of "straightening the boundary line," as it is commonly explained, Gadsden agreed that the United States would pay the Mexican government the additional sum of ten million dollars.

Since the sum paid for this "Gadsden purchase" was at the rate of \$219 per square mile, while that paid for Upper California and New Mexico at the end of the war had been only little more than one-tenth as much, although the land was far superior, certain critics of the administration suggested that the Gadsden money was in the nature of "conscience money." Others thought that the right of navigating the Gulf of California and the privilege of a free transit across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, so essential in the new California migration, sufficiently explained the added cost of the purchase. One could now hope that the two republics had entered upon a period of amicable relations befitting kindred experiments in a new form of government. But unfortunate Mexico was not at the end of her revolutions. Ten years later, the United States was watching closely a European attempt to reduce her to a monarchy.

Was it conscience  
money?

## CHAPTER XII.

## COÖPERATION IN INTERNATIONAL REFORMS.

The diplomatic history of the United States seems to resolve itself into periods corresponding roughly to the centuries. After nationality was acknowledged, it required the remainder of the eighteenth century to announce and maintain neutrality. The next century was spent in internal development, which demanded more or less isolation. The present century begins with the introduction of the new world power to the other nations through colonial possessions. Yet the isolation of the middle period was not so rigid as to bar the new republic from participation in movements for the betterment of the world.

Grouping in diplomatic history.

As a republic founded on freedom of individual movement, it was to be expected that she would take an active part in the great movement of the century for the abolition of the African slave trade, which had originated in the demand for labor in developing the new world. Soon after reaching statehood, nearly all the states both north and south had individually restricted the importation of new slaves both by prohibitive tariffs and by total prohibition. In the planter states this action was due to fear of slave predominance and insurrection; in the commercial states because slavery was not profitable. That the nation would follow these local examples was made certain in the constitution, which permitted the introduction of slaves to be prohibited after twenty years, allowing one year for the inauguration of the new government. While awaiting the termination of this period of toleration, congress passed several regulating laws. Thus in 1794 the carrying of slaves from the United States to any foreign country was forbidden, as was the fitting out of slavers in the United States. Later the importation of slaves into the Mississippi territory was prohibited, as was their being taken into any state which forbade it. Americans were also forbidden to carry slaves from one foreign country to another.

Early slave trade abolition.

As the year of final prohibition approached, President Jefferson said to congress, "I congratulate you, fellow citizens, on the approach of the period at which you may interpose your authority constitutionally to withdraw the citizens of the United States from all farther participation in those violations of human rights which have been so long continued on the unoffending inhabitants of Africa." In accord with this sentiment, congress forbade the introduction of African slaves after January 1, 1808. By a strange coincidence, Great Britain forbade slave trading in her dominions just twenty-three days later. Coöperation between the two in enforcing these laws would follow naturally.

The law of 1807.

The previous year, Great Britain had made a proposition to the United States that each should transmit to the other all measures enacted for the abolition of the slave trade and that they should agree "to use their best endeavors to procure the coöperation of other powers for the final and complete abolition, etc." The treaty, which was rejected by Jefferson in 1806 because it did not prohibit impressment, contained a provision for a kind of coöperation. The restoration of good feeling at the close of the War of 1812, allowed a clause to be inserted in the treaty of Ghent, pledging both parties to endeavor to end the slave trade.

Britain seeks coöperation.



Congress had prohibited the further introduction of slaves, but so long as slavery existed in the United States, and a demand for slaves existed, the temptation to break the law would be too strong for unscrupulous men to resist. Within three years after its passage, President Madison informed congress that "American citizens are instrumental in carrying on a traffic in enslaved Africans, equally in violation of the laws of humanity, and in defiance of those of their own country." These captains sailed usually under the Spanish flag and slipped their cargoes into the United States from the nearest Spanish islands. Madison and later presidents urged congress to devise further means for preventing the evil. From time to time various measures were passed, such as authorizing the employment of cruisers near the coast to stop slavers. The whole culminated, in 1820, in a law which pronounced the slave trade piracy, and made those engaged in it liable to the death penalty prescribed for pirates. The government even went so far as to break up a gang of freebooters who had taken possession of Amelia island lying off Florida and claimed by Spain. It was said that they were engaged in the slave trade.

Illegal use of  
the flag.

Meanwhile Great Britain had been unceasing in her efforts for the coöperation of other nations. Denmark had been the first nation to abolish slavery eight years before the close of the century. Napoleon had decreed the abolition of the traffic on his return from Elba, and the French king had reenacted the decree after Napoleon's overthrow. The five great powers of Europe, which had met for readjusting the kingdoms of Europe after Napoleon's meddling, pledged themselves to efforts for the cessation of the African traffic in slaves. Great Britain at last succeeded in purchasing from Spain, for four thousand pounds, a promise that she would forbid the trade in her possessions north of the equator; also that she would permit jointly with Great Britain the search of vessels supposed to be slavers. The same agreement was made with Portugal and with Holland.

Britain secures  
Europe's coöpera-  
tion.

From time to time for many years, Great Britain tried to get the United States into such an agreement. Although the end was most desirable, the searching of an American vessel was just as repugnant to the United States as it had been before the War of 1812. It was also remembered that England had never formally abandoned her claim to a right to search vessels for British seamen. It was evident that the search of a suspected vessel was absolutely necessary for effective efforts in suppressing the slave trade; but it was equally apparent that under such an arrangement, England, the strongest naval power, would become the policeman if not the protector of the seas.

Repugnance of  
America to right  
of search.

The United States insinuated that an agreement with Britain on the slave trade might be more possible if the latter paid for the slaves which had been carried away by the evacuating British army in 1815, according to the treaty of Ghent. The matter had been referred to the czar of Russia, who decided that compensation should be made for all slaves carried off in territory restored to the United States, whether the slaves were on shore or on shipboard. Soon after this decision, a commission was formed of Nesselrode and Capodistrias as disinterested Russian arbiters, Sir Charles Bagot representing England, and Henry Middleton



COUNT NESSELRODE.

for the United States. They accepted claims for 3,582 slaves carried away, valued at \$1,175,370. By the convention of 1826, Great Britain paid a sum aggregating very nearly that amount and the incident was thus finally closed.

England and the  
treaty of Ghent.

Great Britain may be excused in thinking that the United States was not sincere in attempting to stop the slave trade. It was remunerative to the ship-builders and owners of the commercial northern states, and it supplied the planting states with needed labor. Rarely was a United States cruiser sent along the coast to apprehend slavers. Those who were caught red-handed were frequently discharged by juries. Many who were convicted were pardoned by the various presidents. In 1819, after eleven years of prohibition under fine and imprisonment, the United States register of the treasury reported that he could not find from the accounts of the collector of customs a single forfeiture that had been made under the law.

Inefficient adminis-  
tration of the law.

The failure of the legislative powers of the United States to agree upon some manner of joining the general plan of mutual search of suspected vessels was a further proof to European minds of the insincerity of the slave-holding republic in trying to abolish the source of supply. While England gained great ascendancy among the nations by securing such agreements with France, Denmark, Sardinia, the Hanse towns, and Naples, the United States secretary of state, John Quincy Adams, could only report to Canning, the British minister, that his government could

British success  
brings ascendancy.

not enter into "a Compact, giving the power to the Naval Officers of one Nation to search the Merchant Vessels of another for Offenders and offences against the Laws of the latter, backed by a further power to seize and carry into a Foreign Port and there subject to the decision of a Tribunal composed of at least one-half Foreigners." American isolation and neutrality had some disadvantages.

The logical sequence of the Monroe doctrine should have been the acceptance by the South American states of the United States as the nearest and most friendly trading power. That desirable place was usurped by England, not altogether because of fear of the land-grabbing republic as evidenced in the Spanish Floridas and the Mexican war, but because hearty English coöperation against the slave trade bound those states to England in resulting commercial ties. She made such treaties with Hayti, Uruguay, Venezuela, Bolivia, Argentine confederation, Mexico, and Texas. Not to be outdone, the United States, with a flourish of trumpets, invited the participation of all nations with her in the good work. The republic of Colombia accepted, but the United States rejected the treaty negotiated by her representative, because it was based upon a right to search suspects. This fiasco formed an unfortunate contrast with England's successful efforts.

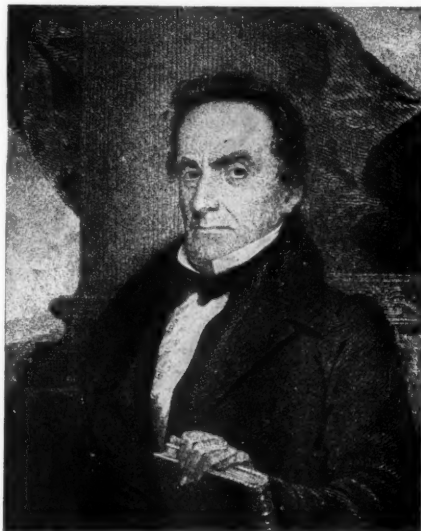
One result of the equivocal position in which the United States was placed by this sectional question was a series of international disputes over slave ships. The *Creole*, carrying slaves legitimately from Virginia to Louisiana, in 1841, was seized by her rebellious cargo and taken into British possessions in the West Indies. The long series of negotiations which ensued may be traced through the government reports under the name of the vessel, England refused to restore the liberated slaves, although she subsequently paid for them. In a parallel case, *L'Amistad*, a Spanish slaver, was captured by the slaves she carried and brought into New York, where the slaves were freed and never paid for. The complicated negotiations resulting from these two and similar cases would make a volume in themselves.

Great Britain increased her international leadership, in 1841, by extending to Russia her plan of mutual search for slaving vessels. Cass, the American representative at France, at once took it upon himself to protest against such an agreement, assuming that swashbuckler air which has only too frequently characterized Americans in Europe. If the two powers dared by this agreement to search an American vessel, his people, he said, "would prepare themselves with apprehension, indeed, but without dismay — with regret, but with firmness — for one of those desperate struggles which have sometimes occurred in the history of the world." Such extravagances have rarely affected European policy, although popularly supposed in America to have a deterrent effect upon any ambitious schemes in that quarter. If we could always know the inside of European diplomacy, we should no doubt learn, as Cass did in this case, that steps, against which American "firm stands" are taken are not subsequently carried out simply because they were not originally contemplated. It is also of interest to note that here was a supposed combination of European against American interests, and, in that particular, furnishing a striking similarity to the conditions against which the Monroe doctrine

Britain gains  
influence in South  
America.

Slave trade com-  
plications.

Cass objects  
to European  
agreements.



LEWIS CASS.

was originally aimed. Perhaps because the doctrine had now become so far removed from its original cause, Cass did not mention it in his protest.

Thus driven from the protection of all other flags by the coöperation of the European powers, the slave trade took refuge under the Stars and Stripes, and made the task of America doubly arduous. A vessel carrying its own flag would fit out in a port, and, as soon as it was well out of sight of land, would hoist the American flag and consequently would be immune from search unless it chanced to meet one of the few American cruisers. President Tyler once said to congress, "That the American flag is grossly abused by the abandoned and profligate of other nations is but too probable." Vessels flying such false colors were sometimes caught by European cruisers red-handed, but the United States was wont to reply to such evidence of her delinquency that the powers had trespassed on American rights by making such seizures. Another method of argument was to point to what the United States had already done as evidence of good intention. "This government—this young government," said Webster, "springing up in this New World within half a century . . . has gone in advance of all other nations in summoning the civilized world to a common effort to put down and destroy a nefarious traffic." But it must be done according to the American method; viz., by making the slave trade piracy rather than by allowing right of search. At last, Webster and Lord Ashburton, in forming the Washington treaty of 1842, were able to incorporate a kind of compromise by

Abuse of the  
American flag.

The Ashburton-  
Webster agreement.

which each government was to maintain a fleet of at least eighty guns on waters most frequented by slavers. The British cruisers, however, could not search vessels flying the American flag, although a right of visit was provided.

Ineffective  
coöperation.

For twenty years the United States made varying efforts to carry out its part of the agreement of 1842. Appropriations for the cruisers were hard to force through congress; rarely was the force up to the required eighty guns; and the waters to be patrolled were too vast for efficient service. The Brazil "station," for instance, covered the east coast of South America from above the equator to Cape Horn, and the west coast of Africa south of the equator and extending around the Cape of Good Hope. Complications naturally followed because of the British seizing vessels claiming to be Americans, although in 1850, out of ten vessels said to have been illegally seized, nine were proved to be slavers. The United States asserted that in agreeing to change a "right of search" to a "right of visit," Great Britain had abandoned her obnoxious claim of the former right; but Britain insisted that the two were synonymous. A reaction seemed to set in favorable to the plan of the United States after 1850. Portugal, Chile, and Germany made slave trading piracy. France changed her policy from right of search to joint cruising with England and the United States.

Slave trade active.

In the troublous times preceding 1860, while southern conventions and statesmen were questioning whether it was worth while longer to attempt to interfere with the business law of demand and supply, the commercial interests of northern trading cities were profiting by the forbidden traffic. New York newspapers estimated that eighty-five vessels fitted out in that port for the slave trade during a part of the years 1859 and 1860. Commercial periodicals estimated the wealth annually brought into the larger seaboard cities from the slave carrying business at not less than \$17,000,000. Stephen A. Douglas thought at least 15,000 slaves were brought into the United States in 1859.

Changes brought  
by civil war.

That the more thoughtful citizens of the south as well as the north opposed the trade was shown by the constitution adopted by the seceding Confederate States, which prohibited the importation of negroes from Africa. The congress of the United States at the same time increased the appropriation for the slave trade cruisers from \$40,000 in 1860 to \$900,000 in 1861. Some years it had been cut down to \$5,000. As a result of increased effort, twelve slave vessels were soon caught, from which 3,119 Africans were returned to their native country. Also, in his first annual message to congress, President Lincoln was able to announce the first execution of a slave pirate in the forty years during which the law had been in effect. Captain Gordon, of the *Erie*, had been hanged on Bedloe's Island in New York harbor.

United States allows  
right of search.

In the pressure of the Civil war, under the anti-slavery sentiment of the times and in order to gain the good-will of Great Britain, the United States entered into a treaty with that government in which she yielded her position of the past forty years, and provided for a mutual right of search for ten years. But it was limited (1) to vessels of war of each country specially authorized; (2) by allowing merchant vessels only to be searched; (3) by restricting searching to commanders who could show





JOHN PAUL JONES.

written authority and who should give a certificate of responsibility to the vessel searched; (4) by confining places of search to waters near Africa and near Cuba. Courts to try captures were to be instituted at Sierra Leone, Cape of Good Hope, and New York. Instructions for commanders of vessels and rules for the courts were added.

One year later the limits of search were extended to include the waters near Madagascar, Porto Rico, and San Domingo. In 1870 the cessation of the slave trade allowed the special courts to be abandoned by treaty, seizures being tried in the admiralty courts of the two nations. The death of the slave trade was due not only to the new arrangement with Great Britain and the vigorous enforcement of the laws, but much more to the abolition of slavery in the United States. Almost at the same time, Holland prohibited slavery in her colonies. The action of Brazil in 1871 in providing gradual abolition marked the end of the system in the last civilized country. Further international coöperation for the suppression of the slave trade on the high seas was unnecessary, since the cause had been removed.

The protracted effort of the United States for freeing the ocean from the slave trader finds an interesting parallel in her attempts to drive out the privateer. In both endeavors the weakness of a republic in diplomacy — the sudden changes in foreign policy frequently following a change of national administration — was painfully manifest. In contrast, a stable monarchy could hint at inconsistency, if not fickleness.

Coöperation brings results.

Weakness of a republic.

The system of  
privateering.

By privateering was understood the custom of licensing private vessels in war time to cruise as men of war, capturing the ships and property of the enemy. The license or commission was called letters of marque and reprisal. Adventurers, like John Paul Jones, seized such an opportunity as the Revolutionary war afforded to take out a commission from the rebelling colonies to prey on British commerce. The American commissioners in France issued such commissions, many of which returned to plague them, illustrating the disadvantages of this practise. The owner and crew of the privateer were usually allowed a share or the whole of the prize money, and, being under no naval discipline, verged close to piracy in their eagerness to make captures. Indeed, privateering is a kind of legalized piracy.

Privateering  
dying out.

It had been the ambition of Franklin to have his country take the lead in abolishing the practise. In 1785, as has been said, he secured such a prohibition in the first treaty with Prussia; but it was omitted in a subsequent treaty with that nation. Although such provision was not placed in the treaties made with other nations, a clause was inserted in many which pledged each party not to issue letters of marque to a third party with whom either might be engaged in war. Such an agreement had not been made with Great Britain, and in the War of 1812 privateers formed the redeeming feature of the conduct of the war on the part of the United States. About the time of the Monroe doctrine, Franklin's plan was revived, and attempts were made to secure anti-privateering agreements with various European nations but without success. No commissions for privateers were issued by the United States during the War with Mexico, and those issued by that government were of little avail, since nearly every European nation had declared by law that it would not protect its vessels acting as privateers for another.

The Paris agree-  
ment of 1856.

In the Crimean war in Europe, no privateering was sanctioned. After the close of that war, an agreement was entered into at Paris by Austria, France, Great Britain, Sardinia, Prussia, Russia, and Turkey for the increased safety of commerce in war time. Privateering was forbidden, blockades must be effective to be valid, neutral goods not contraband were not to be seized, nor were the enemy's goods to be confiscated if carried in a neutral ship. It was the final acknowledgement of the neutral principles for which the United States had stood for well-nigh a century. It was a victory for "free goods make free ships."

The United States  
refuses to sign.

To the amazement of Europe, the United States, to whom this "declaration of 1856" was sent for coöperation, refused to sign it. She could not consent to the clause prohibiting privateering. "We cannot afford to keep a large navy, like European nations," she said, "and the expedient of fitting out private vessels in war time is our only safety. If you will make all private property safe on the seas in time of war, we will not use privateers, but we use them for the same purpose that you use your war vessels for." She also demanded that a port should be considered as blockaded only when an army was besieging it by land. To this Great Britain would not agree, saying that the right of blockade was essential to her naval supremacy. Here the whole question became merged into the diplomacy of the Civil war. Privateering and blockade were to be tested by practise and not by diplomacy.

## TOPICAL ANALYSIS.

## THE DIPLOMATIC INCIDENTS OF THE MEXICAN WAR.

## CHAPTER XI.

- Recognition of the South American Republics.
  - Treaties made with them.
- Business and not sentiment to rule the western world.
- Lack of sympathy between Mexico and the United States.
  - Texas adds to the diplomatic troubles.
  - Pressing damage claims against Mexico.
    - Impossibility of keeping her promises.
    - Tyler's grievances summed up.
    - The treatment of Minister Slidell.
- Polk declares war on two grounds.
  - Trist as a war agent.
    - Too sympathetic for a war diplomat.
    - Adoption of his treaty extraordinary.
  - The diplomatic service of Gadsden in Mexico.

## COÖPERATION IN INTERNATIONAL REFORMS.

## CHAPTER XII.

- The movement for abolishing the African slave trade.
  - Colonial opposition to the trade.
  - Limit set by the constitution.
    - Evasion of the laws.
  - Great Britain suggests coöperation on the seas.
    - By right of search or by declaring piracy?
    - Refusal gives Britain commercial advantage.
  - Agreement for joint cruising.
  - United States yields right of search in Civil war.
    - Abolition of slavery kills the trade.
- Coöperation for stopping privateering.
  - Origin of the practise.
  - Franklin's desire to end it.
  - The Paris Convention of 1856.
    - The United States refuses to join.

## REVIEW QUESTIONS.

1. Under what circumstances did the United States first recognize the South American republics? 2. Describe the strained relations with Mexico up to 1835. 3. How was the elasticity of the Monroe doctrine shown at this time? 4. How were the two countries brought to actual war? 5. What was Mexico's attitude toward the terms of settlement proposed? 6. How did Trist bring about a settlement? 7. What were the terms of the treaty? 8. What was the Gadsden purchase? CHAPTER XI.

1. How did England and the United States first coöperate against the slave trade? 2. What steps did the United States take to break it up? 3. What coöperation in Europe was secured by Great Britain? 4. Why did the United States hesitate to join wholly in this agreement? 5. How were the claims of the United States against England settled? 6. Why was the United States suspected of insincerity? 7. Why did Britain rather than the United States gain influence in South America? 8. What trouble was caused by the searching of vessels? 9. What abuse led to the Webster-Ashburton agreement? 10. Describe the changes in the slave trade which were brought about by the Civil war. 11. What efforts to discourage privateering were made previous to 1856? 12. Why did the United States refuse to sign the "declaration of 1856?" CHAPTER XII.

1. Give the date of the annexation of Texas. 2. Name the important battles in the Mexican war. 3. Give the date of the treaty of Ghent. 4. What was the aspect of affairs between England and America in 1855? 5. Name two causes for the strained relationship. Search Questions.

# A READING JOURNEY



["A Walk in Rome," by Professor Oscar Kuhns, appeared in October. In November, the same author took his readers on "A Gondola-Ride Through Venice." In December, Professor James A. Harrison's contribution was entitled "Florence in Art and Story," and in January he took his readers on "A Zigzag Journey Through Italy." The February number contained "Alt Nuremberg: The City of Memories," by Henry C. Carpenter.]

## VI. THE LAND OF LUTHER.\*

BY LINCOLN HULLEY.

(Department of History, Bucknell University.)



MARTIN LUTHER was born at Eisleben in 1483, and died there in 1546. In traversing the country made famous by his presence, begin with the town of his birth. It is beautiful for situation. It lies among the foothills of the Harz mountains in the very heart of Germany. To the north, stretching away to the Baltic sea, is the great level plain of North Germany. Near by to the south are the mountains in which Martin Luther's father earned his living as a miner. On all sides is the beautiful landscape of a thrifty peasantry.

Eisleben.

The traveler ought to first get his bearings. So if the reader will turn to a map of Germany in any atlas and find the Harz mountains, the start may be made from there. From Eisleben it is about six miles west to Mansfeld, fifty miles north to Magdeburg, fifty northeast to Wittenberg, eighteen east to Halle, twenty-five further southeast to Leipsic, thirty-five south to Erfurt, and thirty-five west from there to Eisenach.

Life of the people.

One sees in Eisleben the house where Luther was born, the church in which he was christened on St. Martin's Day (which accounts for his name), another church in which he preached his last sermon, and the house in which he died. When Luther was six months old, his parents moved to Mansfeld, only six miles away to the west, and here the lad lived till he was fourteen years of age. All over this district there were big peasant families of Luthers. The people living here today possess the traits of their fathers. They are an open, free, warm-hearted, stubborn people. The climate of North Germany is in their blood, the soil is in their bone, and the labor of centuries is in their muscle. Luther was typical of the best and worst features of this class. His family toiled as do those among whom we travel today, ate the same coarse fare of black bread and beer, shivered in the winter, and fought the same elements. Luther inherited the peasant's strong, sturdy body and mind, and with both these the peasant's strength of character and vulgarity of speech. Later on, when he was in the torrent and whirlwind of his passion, he heaped on his opponents the fiercest invective and the coarsest vituperation. His table-talk even, abounds in vulgar, offensive allusions. Yet one admires these good people for the hardy virtues they possess. During Luther's boyhood days his mind was filled with the superstitions of the

\* The accompanying photographs are from the private collection of Rev. F. C. Gotwald, of Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio.



MARTIN LUTHER.  
From a painting  
by Cranach.

peasants. Belief in witches was common. Monks preached their dreams and visions as true voices of the spirit. He saw priests exorcise devils from children and believed stories about witches separating families, hoodooing individuals, and working all manner of mischief. The peasants in these hills still believe some of that silly nonsense, though they are less ignorant than their fathers.

Leaving Mansfeld and traveling north fifty miles, over the same road the fourteen-year-old Luther trudged to study law at Magdeburg, we reach the famous old city. Poor Magdeburg! she little thought that the lad who came to study law would start a fire that under Tilly, the catholic general of the religious war, would lay her beauty in ashes. Luther was not happy here, so back over the same road he went, through his own home town, and on to the southwest to Eisenach.

Beautiful Magdeburg.

Any traveler can enjoy Eisenach. The scenery round about is picturesque, the people are hospitable, and many a legendary ruin invites to an excursion. The city lies among the hills of the south range of the Thuringian mountains. On the heights above the city is the old Wartburg castle where Luther, after the Diet of Worms, was a prisoner in friendly hands, where he translated the Bible into his mother's speech, wrestled with his sins, and threw his inkstand at the devil. It is a city rich in memories of Luther. In the square is a statue of him, and on a hill street is the house of Frau Cotta, the good woman who aided Luther.

Eisenach, and old Wartburg.

Frau Cotta.



VIEW OF WARTBURG  
CASTLE FROM THE  
COURT.



Every tourist enjoys reading, or pretending to read, the inscriptions on all memorial tablets and monuments. It flatters one's vanity to make out an occasional word. It is true that the Latin ones break all the known rules and exceptions of the Latin language, and of course that is the reason so few are able to read them.

In a picture accompanying this article one sees Luther singing before Frau Cotta's house. Many of the students were poor. It was their custom to beg. But Luther could sing and used to win favor and bread with his voice. As a singing beggar he had been turned away from the doors of several burghers when Frau Cotta's opened wide, and the young student was welcome to her home. As one looks on the scarred heads and slashed faces of German students today, one wonders whether sword practise and fights were formerly in vogue. Luther carried a sword daily on his person. He may have used it too; but he also studied in the Latin school connected with one of the churches for four years, and learned music, and got a saner view of life than his severe boyhood had given him. Before leaving, the traveler might like to search for the nine

Luther, the  
student.

ROOM IN WARTBURG  
CASTLE WHERE  
LUTHER TRANSLATED  
THE BIBLE AND  
WHERE HE THREW  
THE INKSTAND  
AT THE DEVIL.



monasteries and nunneries that Luther saw there, and make a visit on St. Julian's day to the tomb of Raspe, a deed entitling a person to two years' indulgence.

We go with Luther from Eisenach to Erfurt. Here he attended the University four years. The region traversed is filled with legends and historic memories. In this country the Saxon emperors made their home. We pass through Gotha near which is the mountain where Venus held her revels and lured Tannhäuser, whose deliverance is wrought through pilgrimage and a true woman's love as Wagner tells. It is enchanted land and more. Among these hills are old ruins of cloister-schools, ancient castles, and decayed towns. Among these hills, too, the peasants, stirred by Luther's religious views, rose to redress social wrongs and were cut down by the nobles. Arriving at Erfurt, we first explore the town, visit the cathedral on the hill overlooking the city, and dine in one of the old-fashioned inns where the landlord assures the traveler Gustavus Adolphus used to stay—though one is certain Gustavus never drank such horrible chocolate as this landlord serves.

Luther buried himself in his books

at Erfurt. He was strong in his studies and won his master's degree. Here, for the first time in his life, he saw a copy of the Bible. Erfurt was celebrated for its teaching. Yet all the universities were in the clutch of the middle ages. If one were to attend a lecture by Luther's professors, one would hear authorities quoted, but would see no experiments nor hear of research. Arrested intellectual development resulted. Men committed words to memory and questioned nothing. The drill made logicians but not truth-seekers. Some were diligent students of the classics, and to these Luther devoted himself with fine results. His entire life afterward was that of a hard student, a writer of many books and pamphlets, and a preacher of many sermons.

The tourist would do well to pause here and learn how Luther gave up

On the way to  
Erfurt.



LUTHER'S BIRTH-  
PLACE IN EISLEBEN.

University life of  
the middle ages.

Logicians, not  
truth-seekers.

Luther becomes a monk.

His farewell to the world.

CASTLE CHURCH,  
WITTENBERG,  
SHOWING DOOR  
WHERE LUTHER  
NAILED THE 95  
THESES.  
REMODELED IN  
1891.

The three rules of the reformation.

Luther at Wittenberg.

Luther traditions.

the law to become a monk. He was walking on a country road outside of Erfurt during a storm. Terrified by a flash of lightning, he vowed to give his life to God. He at once weighed the claims of three orders of monks — the Dominican, Franciscan, and Augustinian — deciding to join the Augustinian. Before taking the cowl, he invited his student friends to an evening party. This was his farewell to the world. On the morrow he knocked at the door of the convent, parted with his belongings, in

due time took the vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience, and became a monk, in the second year a priest. The order he joined impressed him greatly. He was in the Erfurt monastery three years. The drill he received in daily duties became a habit of his entire later life; and not only that, but he learned from the inside the doctrine, ritual, and life of the church that he afterward tried to reform.

It was largely on the basis of his experience here that he wrought out the three overturning ideas of the reformation, namely, justification by faith, the supremacy of the Scriptures, and the right of private judgment.

We follow Luther to his professorship at Wittenberg. At the railroad station which lies outside the town, one takes a slow, poky horse-car to ride to the market place. The town is like the horse-car line — small, slow, and sleepy. The houses are low, made of mud walls and thatched roofs. One street, running parallel with the river Elbe, is all the town boasts. It was the writer's pleasant privilege a few years ago to stop at one of the quaintest of little German inns here at Wittenberg. Mine host was a jolly round-faced and rounder-bellied individual, who prided himself on his knowledge of Luther traditions, and gave





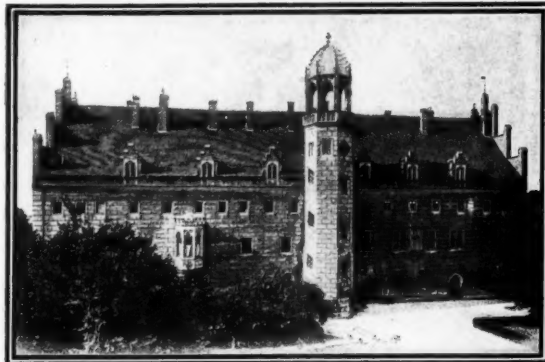
MARKET PLACE,  
WITTENBERG,  
SHOWING BRONZE  
STATUES OF  
LUTHER AND  
MELANCTHON, AND  
TOWN CHURCH,  
WHERE LUTHER  
FREQUENTLY  
PREACHED.

lengthy explanations of the same. His good dinners, however, were sufficient compensation for any pretense of special learning on the subject of Luther. At the entrance of the town is the old university since used as a Luther museum and seminary. Here the reformer met his classes, taught his new theology, and wrote his pamphlets.

After coming to Wittenberg Luther never again changed his residence. One wonders that anybody should have founded a university here. It is in painful contrast to the goodly towns of Magdeburg, Eisenach, and Erfurt. Yet circumstances fitted it for the home of a reform movement. Paul and Augustine were the patron saints of the university, and their writings were Luther's favorite reading. The control of the university was in the elector whose funds supported it, and not in any ecclesiastic who might have deposed Luther.

The university at  
Wittenberg.

Walking down the long street of the town, about midway one comes to the market place where there are now statues of Luther and Melancthon in bronze.



Facing the square is the municipal building and near by is a church in which Luther often preached. Continuing down the long street to the end, one reaches the

LUTHER'S HOUSE IN  
WITTENBERG.

castle and the church on which Luther nailed his theses. The old doors fell away, but new ones took their place, and one may read on new doors in good strong German the ninety-five theses cast in imperishable bronze. Within this church are the tombs of Luther and Melancthon.

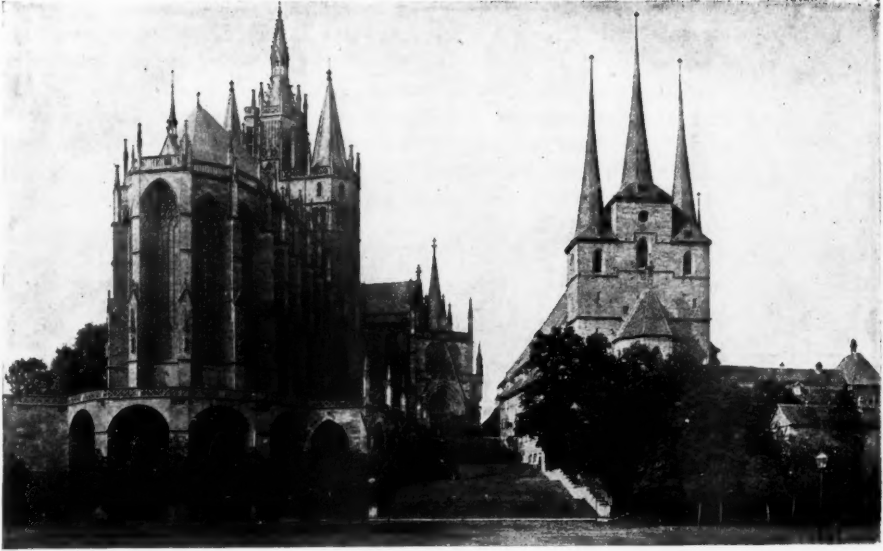


THE WARTBURG CASTLE, WHERE LUTHER WAS HELD CAPTIVE BY HIS FRIENDS.



LUTHER SINGING IN THE STREETS OF EISENACH, BEFORE THE HOME OF FRAU COTTA.





CATHEDRAL BUILDINGS AT ERFURT.



LUTHER BEFORE CHARLES V. AT THE DIET AT WORMS, 1521. CHARLES V. AND THE CATHOLIC LEADERS AT THE LEFT. GERMAN ELECTORS AT THE RIGHT.

Relics.

One of the things that surely impress a pilgrim on his journey through Europe, chiefly southern Europe, is the superstitious veneration of the people for relics. Why, this very castle church in Wittenberg was built as a shrine for one of the original thorns from the crown of Christ which the king of France gave the elector. Then other relics were added, till eight great groups of them existed, carefully preserved in strong metal and wood cases. In this church there were 5,005 relics. They belonged mostly to virgins, widows, confessors, apostles, prophets, and martyrs of the church. One set was connected with Christ — bits of His cross, wisps of the original straw in the manger, pieces of His garments, hair, and teeth; memorials of His mother, milk from the Virgin, pieces of her handicraft, and so forth. All persons be- holding these relics were en- titled to 1,443 years of indul- gence. This was more merit than any one person would need, and he might share it with his friends. The traveler in Europe today sees enough pieces of the

INTERIOR OF  
CASTLE CHURCH.  
TOMB OF LUTHER  
ON THE RIGHT.



original cross to build a substantial house, and he hears enough old wives' fables about relics to fill the biggest book in the world. Excepting Assisi no place was so famous for its relics as Wittenberg.

A journey to  
Rome.

But let us return to Luther. While teaching at Wittenberg, and before any trouble began, he made a journey to Rome. Going by way of Heidelberg in the Rhine country, and Munich in Bavaria, he crossed the Alps to Milan and thence proceeded to Rome. This visit made a very unfavorable impression on him. The worldliness, ignorance, and selfishness of the clergy burned deep convictions into him. He saw that religion is a thing of the heart and not of externals; that prayers, creeds, indulgences, pilgrimages, gifts, and all the ritual of the church can not take the place

Impressions.

of an internal heart faith and change. This was the beginning of his criticism of the abuses in the church. Serious trouble did not break out, however, until John Tetzel, a monk, born at Leipsic, came into Luther's region preaching a doctrine of indulgence, and selling certificates of pardon. We should pause here in our travels and understand this business. Tetzel professed to forgive sins, past, present, and future, and solely on the ground of a money payment, not contrition. Luther, as priest, heard confession and spoke the formula of remission, but only in view of penitence. Some of his people stayed away from the confes-

Tetzel.

MELANCTHON'S  
HOUSE, WITTEN-  
BERG

sional and showed Tetzel's certificate as excuses. This angered Luther who had, before Tetzel's day, preached against abuses of church doctrine. For a year and a half he had tried to check the sale of indulgences. Then he flamed out at Tetzel. Carefully writing out ninety-five propositions concerning sin, grace, forgiveness, and indulgences, he waited until a great festival brought a multitude of

people together; then at noon of the day before the festival he nailed his theses to the church door.

There was his public protest and there the Reformation began. There were critics and reformers before Luther, and the minds of men were in a fit mood for his work to begin, yet he deserves all the credit given him for the movement. Following the theses came sermons thundering from the pulpit against indulgence. Pope Leo X., the brilliant patron of the Renaissance, one of the Medici, lightly alluded to the controversy as a quarrel among the monks, and after reading some of Luther's arguments said, "This Luther has a fine genius. But he must be silenced."

Pope Leo X.

The reader should imagine himself now in old Leipsic. Dr. Eck, a

In old Leipsic.

The debate.

shrewd debater, was chosen to meet Luther at Leipsic in a discussion of the issues pending, and thither our journey takes us, with a great throng of students and others, to hear the debate. The duke gave up a big room in his palace to it. On July 4, the day of Tetzel's death in Leipsic, the debate began. For four days Luther and Eck debated on the supremacy of the Pope. Then Luther wished to stop. The duke wished them to continue, and to discuss indulgences, purgatory, and the power of the keys. Luther vanquished his opponent in the debate, though popular sympathy was with Eck. Duke George of Leipsic hated the reformer, but Luther predicted that he would yet return and preach in the chapel of that very palace. He fulfilled this prediction in 1539.

Stirring days.

If the traveler will pause and try to live over those old days he will

realize what stirring times they were. Luther's sermons went over Germany like wildfire. Men took sides. The good sense of the people went with the monk; fear and religious prejudice went with his foes. Everybody talked. Threats were made. About a year after the theses were nailed up, a young man

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH  
AT LEIPSIK, WHERE  
TETZEL WAS BURIED.



Burning the bull.

Wittenberg as professor of Greek. It was Melancthon, who soon took his place by Luther's side. After three years of gossip, controversy, threats, and abuse, a papal bull was served on Luther. Excitement was again at white heat. But Luther was brave. He wrote a terrible pamphlet called "The Babylonish Captivity of the Church," in which he sharply criticized the course of Rome; then he wrote another "To the Nobility of the German Nation." Then he called the people. They went with him to the eastern gate of Wittenberg. Beyond it, near the riverside, some say in the square, in the presence of a throng, the bull, decretals, and papal books were cast into the flames. It was a thrilling moment. Luther had defied the pope. The act was insult. It drew on Luther the enmity of all the loyal bishops, princes, universities, and citizens. The summons to Worms necessarily followed. At this place the new emperor, Charles V., was to hold his first diet and matters affecting the religion of the empire were to be discussed.

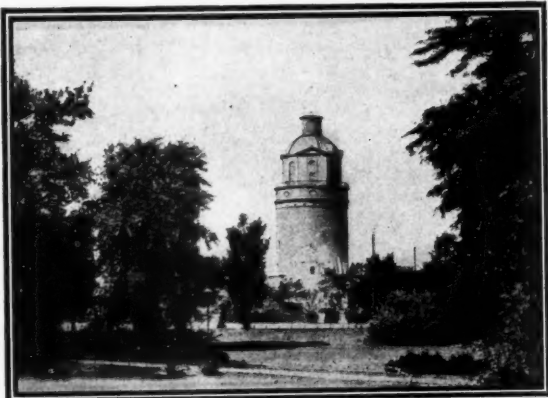
We are bound to trace Luther to Worms and observe the order of events there. A safe conduct was granted by the emperor; but Huss of Bohemia had been given one, years before, and it had been basely violated. From Wittenberg to Leipsic, Naumburg, Weimar, Erfurt, Gotha, Eisenach, Frankfort, to Worms was his route, over the Thuringian hills, from one river valley, the Elbe, to another, the Rhine. He

rode in a carriage provided by the Council of Wittenberg. Prince John paid his expenses. On the way he learned that the diet had already condemned his books. The fate of Huss seemed likely to be his also.

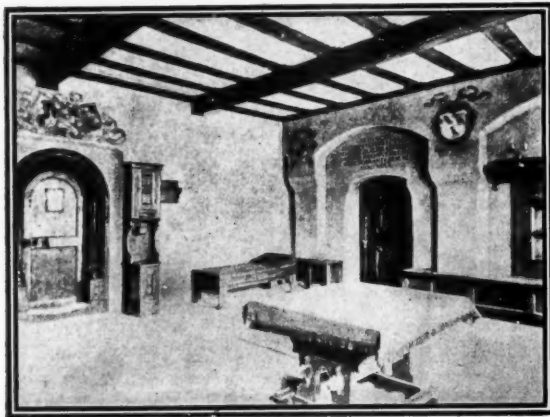
Yet he declared that if every tile on every housetop in Worms were a devil, he would go there. He reached Worms, put up at a little German inn, and the next day appeared before the diet at the emperor's court. Asking a day's time to consider the questions put to him, he again stood before the court to make answer.

This is one of the most impressive moments of history. See the picture of it. Charles V., who presides over the diet, is the greatest ruler Europe has yet seen. His power, territory, dignity, and lustre are most imposing. The Catholic leaders to the left are advising fire for

PALACE AT LEIPSIK,  
WHERE THE DIS-  
PUTATION WITH  
ECK OCCURRED.



A most impressive  
moment.



ROOM WHERE  
MELANCTHON DIED  
IN WITTENBERG.

word, and ends with the memorable sentence: "Here I stand, I cannot do otherwise, so help me God. Amen."

The emperor's written decision was that the Catholic religion must be protected and Luther be visited with the usual penalty. But since a

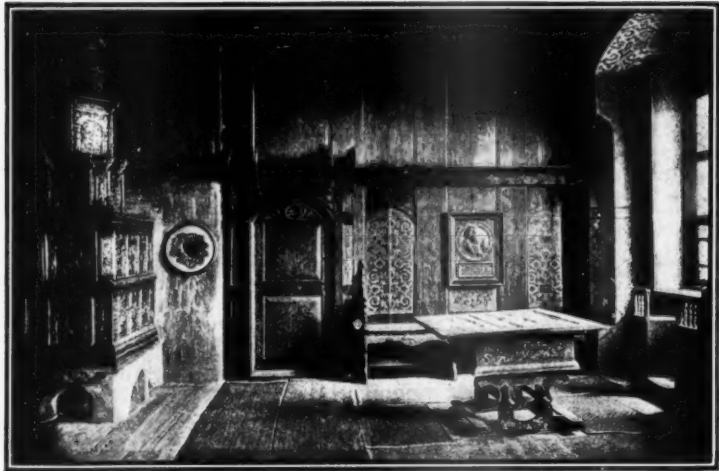
The emperor's  
decision.

the heretic. The German princes on the right are friendly to him. Luther, charged with heresy, and expected to recant and repudiate his books, makes a defense of all that he has done, refuses to retract a

Luther's stand.



LUTHER'S STUDY IN  
WITTENBERG, WITH  
THE ORIGINAL  
WINDOW SEAT,  
TABLE, AND STOVE.



Monument at  
Worms.

safe conduct had been granted him, he must first be permitted to return home.

Years have passed since then, and as one visits Worms today one sees a glorious monument, one of the noblest in Europe, erected to the mighty Luther. His is the central figure, and about the base are grouped other distinguished reformers.

"Knight George"  
at Wartburg castle.

Leaving Worms in company with Luther, one is soon back as far as Eisenach. Fearing violence to his person, friends have planned to capture him, and carry him off to some safe retreat, till the storm then raging has spent its force. A band of knights waylays the travelers and by a circuitous route brings Luther to the frowning parapet of the Wartburg castle. Of course we must visit this castle. Luther was here for nearly a year. He was known as Knight George, disguised by long hair and beard. The high living of the castle and enforced quiet must have deranged his digestion, for he saw the devil and other evil spirits here once and again. Probably, too, his excited imagination interpreted the noises of rats, winds, and other things about the old place as due to the presence of the devil. In this castle Luther's New Testament first saw the light. Over the hills around the castle he went hunting.

Fanaticism in  
Luther's own  
town.

During his confinement his friends were enabled to rally. His heroism at Worms spread abroad and impressed the masses. The mystery of his capture roused curiosity. Sympathy was awakened for him. As we stand on the Wartburg mountain, looking across the five ridges of Thuringian hills, we recall two events that occurred as a result of these controversies. A group of extremists, "the prophets of Zwickau," went to the excesses of fanaticism in Luther's own town. They held the doctrine of the "inner light," claimed the inspiration of prophecy for themselves, declared the Catholic Church corrupt, and hence all its ceremonies, including those of Biblical origin, as invalid in its hands, and finally that civil government needed a radical regeneration. Their intemperate zeal was worse than their creed. They entered churches, tore down the altars, smashed pictured windows, knocked the images from



THE LUTHER MONUMENT AT WORMS.  
OTHER REFORMERS  
AROUND THE BASE.

their places, and broke the furniture. This drew Luther from his retirement. He returned to Wittenberg, strove with the people and triumphed, driving the prophets elsewhere. Again, the peasants of these mountain districts, using this religious excitement as an aid, rose to redress their social wrongs. Luther incited the princes to suppress the rising with great violence and bloodshed. About fourteen towns in southwest Saxony were involved, thousands of lives were lost, and before order was restored, the rising had spread to the Rhine and to the Tyrol. This insurrection is distinct from another called the Knight's War, which originated among the professional fighting men of Germany. The lesser nobility fought for wages, hiring out to anyone who could pay. Ulrich von Hutton, one of their number, strongly opposed to the power of princes, stirred them up to war on the greater nobility. Luther opposed this movement, which had tried to make capital out of the religious ferment, and his favor was a powerful aid to the princes in crushing the knights.

Luther returns to  
Wittenberg.

The Knight's War.

One can hardly follow Luther now. He travels from city to city preaching in churches, castles, and other places. In 1524 he quitted the cloister, urged others to do the same, aided in the break-up of many nunneries, and in June of 1525, when forty-two years of age, married Catherine von Bora, a nun. Of course public sentiment was shocked. Even Erasmus, enlightened and friendly to reform, said of it: "When a monk marrieth a nun, we may expect anti-christ will be born." Even Luther's immediate friends, including Melancthon, were kept ignorant of his purpose till after the event, for fear of hindering their work. But the town was Luther's. The university gave him a big silver tankard. The city sent him fourteen cans of wine with free access to the city's wine cellar for a year. Friends gathered at his home in the Augustinian cloister and ate a wedding dinner. His married life was happy. Six children were born to him. In abandoning celibacy we see how far Luther had gone in his views of reform. He had denounced the papal mass as an abomination. He discarded the worship of images as idolatry.

Luther's marriage.

Luther's views of  
reform.

He declared against auricular confession because of its abuses; and later he even went so far as to call the letter of James an epistle of straw, because he thought its doctrine of works inconsistent with justification by faith. Yet with all this he did not want images removed from churches, nor all masses prohibited, nor fastings, prayers, and such ceremonies set aside, as it would result in too great a shock to the people. He gave a new organization to his churches, held the services in the German language, helped to suppress the monasteries and apply their wealth to educational work, gave the people the Bible in their own tongue, and voiced their hearts in his hymns. Saxony took the lead in these changes. Hesse, Augsburg, Ulm, Brandenburg, Brunswick, Anhalt, Silesia, and other states followed in quick succession, their princes forming a league to defend their civil rights and the reformed faith.

The princes' league.

The Emperor Charles, meanwhile, was absent from Germany looking after other parts of his empire. Elated with success, he returned to Germany to begin the suppression of the reformers. Many princes supported him. But a minority signed a protest (from which arose the name of Protestants), so Charles came in person to meet the diet of nobles at Augsburg in 1530.

Origin of name  
"Protestants."

Augsburg confession of faith.

When the imperial diet was held at Augsburg, the elector employed Melancthon to represent the reformed faith in the settling of differences, but kept Luther within easy call for six months at Coburg. On the way thither Luther preached in Weimar, Saalfeld, Grafenthal, Neustadt, and often at Coburg. Melancthon's statement of doctrine here, known as the Augsburg Confession of Faith, became the Lutheran creed. It was clear, firm, and moderate. Of course this confession was condemned by the diet, the Catholics being in a majority, and later an imperial edict forbade the teaching of it. Both sides now armed for war, which was averted by the foreign affairs of Charles.

Other diets.

Many more diets and conferences were held on the Rhine, on the Danube, and in central Germany, till Luther refused to attend any more, saying, "It is only a trick; and if you hold one it concerns itself about cowls, shorn heads, meats, drinks, and such like foolish things, and others still more useless. But of faith and justification and other useful and weighty matters you do not wish to confer." Toward the close of 1539 Luther was drawn into the controversy relative to the bigamy of the Landgrave of Hesse. Luther approved this case, though he would not admit the principle broadly, and his decision remains a serious blot on his fair name.

Council of Trent.

Finally in 1545 Charles called a great council of the church to meet at Trent in the Tyrol on the Italian side of the Alps. Luther refused it countenance. There the Catholics began the reform of their church from within. The breach between the two parties was now complete and the bloody religious wars were to follow till the land should be laid low, and a baptism of fire should purify the faith.

In 1546 Luther journeyed from Wittenberg to Eisleben to assist in settling a civil dispute there. It was fated to be his death year. He had always been a great letter writer, and a number of beautiful letters to his "dear Katy," the faithful wife, belong to this period. Busy to the last, he performed the ceremonies of ordination and communion, prayed much

aloud, and preached in the village church but a few days before the end came. He grew sick Wednesday, February 17. Count Albert gave him the scrapings from the tooth of a sea monster, a medicine much esteemed at that time, and Luther accepted it. He grew worse, however, and toward morning he died, aged sixty-two. Luther's death.

Several sermons were preached over his body in Eisleben. Then the funeral train started to Wittenberg. The bier was guarded by a troop of horse. The people turned out of their villages all along the way. Bells were tolled. A great awe filled the people. How are the mighty fallen! The great Luther was dead. At Halle the clergy, citizens, and authorities in great crowds came out to do him honor. In the churches his hymns were sung. On the streets his words were spoken, his beliefs discussed. A deputation met the funeral outside of Wittenberg, and amid great solemnity and tenderness he was laid to rest near the pulpit of the church. His spirit is abroad in the world today; but there his ashes lie; and as we end our pilgrimage there, we might join the congregation in this very church singing Luther's great hymn — Honor to Luther.

"A mighty fortress is our God,  
A bulwark never failing."



1. Locate the place of Luther's birth and death. 2. What coincidence gave Luther his Christian name? 3. What connection between Luther and the destruction of Magdeburg by Tilly? 4. In what city did Luther see nine monasteries and nunneries? 5. Gotha is the scene of what Wagnerian opera? 6. What was the education of the middle ages, as described at the university at Erfurt? 7. What order of monks did Luther join? 8. What are the three overturning ideas of the revolution? 9. For what is Wittenberg famous? 10. What was the effect of Luther's journey to Rome? 11. When and how did the Reformation really begin? 12. Describe "one of the most impressive moments of history." 13. Who was the Knight of Wartburg Castle? 14. Give the origin of the name "Protestant." 15. Who was the author of the "Augsburg Confession," and what did it become? *Review Questions.*



1. For what is Magdeburg famous? 2. Summarize the Thirty Years' war; causes, results, leaders. 3. What four great men are buried in the Schlosskirche at Wittenberg? 4. Who composed the Diet at Worms? 5. What are the tenets of the Augsburg Confession? 6. What famous events have occurred at Castle Wartburg? *Search Questions.*



The general reader will find (1) Luther's "Table Talk" valuable as first-hand information; (2) Köstlin's "Life of Luther," a good estimate of his life and work; (3) Seebohm's "The Protestant Revolution," in The Epoch Series, a good book for the general setting; and (4) Baedeker's guide-books, particularly "Northern Germany," useful for the geography and the kind of information a traveler needs. (5) Carlyle and Froude each have splendid essays on Luther. (6) "The Schöenberg-Cotta Family," a story of Luther's life at Eisenach, though written for young people will be of interest to many older readers. (7) The advanced student will find that Harnack's latest book (1901, Leipzig), "Das Wesen des Christentum," has in the last chapter a good, brief criticism of Luther's movement. *Bibliography.*

## CRITICAL STUDIES IN GERMAN LITERATURE.

### II. SCHILLER'S "WILHELM TELL."

BY ROBERT WALLER DEERING.

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I will make Schiller life-size — that is to say, colossal.

— *The sculptor, Dannecker.*



Luther and Schiller  
contrasted.

The German's love  
for Schiller.

The poet of  
patriotism.

Story of Schiller's  
life.

THE tenth of November is a red-letter day in the German calendar. It marks no great popular event, no crisis in the national life, no great scientific achievement — it is the birthday of two great men: Martin Luther (1483–1546) and Friedrich Schiller (1759–1805). The nation may well be proud of two such men. Both were veritable apostles of freedom: Luther, the great reformer, the great preacher of religious liberty; Schiller, the great soul, the poet of liberty, the advocate of humanity and its rights and privileges in the political and social world. Both were essentially men of the people, and appealed, not to some narrow circle, some educated or privileged class, but to the whole nation. Schiller's influence is even wider than Luther's, for while half of Germany still hates Luther, there is hardly a German home in which Schiller is not an honored name, a household word. The Germans honor Lessing and are proud of Goethe, but it is Schiller they love. No other poet ever got so close to the great German heart as he; "no poet of modern times has so filled the heart of a whole nation as he." It is easy to say why, when we hear him say: "I have written with all my heart, and what comes from the heart will touch the heart." His people love him because he was one of them, in sympathy with them; one whose hopes and trials and disappointments were the same as their own, whose life is an inspiring example of all that is best in their national character. They look up to him as a leader and teacher, for they recognize in him one of the great forces that made their nation what it is, as one who brought them to a sense of their national character and unity, and thereby helped overwhelm Napoleon and prepare the way for Bismarck and the German Empire of today. Not alone the "man behind the gun" deserves the praise, but the man behind the gunner — not he alone who defends his home, but he who makes it *worth* defending — the poet of patriotism.

More than that — Schiller is not merely a great German poet, but, as the great advocate of humanism, he is also, in the best sense, cosmopolitan. Carlyle feels that "the World, no less than Germany, has enrolled him among the select few whose works belong not to any age or nation, but who are claimed as instructors by the great family of mankind."

The story of Schiller's life is a sad one, in some respects almost the typical career of genius: a great soul in a frail body, lofty aspirations always in conflict with distressing material conditions, a superb courage

The first of this series of Critical Studies, "Lessing's 'Nathan the Wise,'" appeared in February.



that conquered first self and then all other obstacles, and failed not till it planted the banner on the heights—and dead at forty-five, in the strength of his manhood, just ready to live the fullest life and to gather the rich harvest of his prime!

He came of the sturdy stock of the middle classes; his mother was an innkeeper's daughter, his father a barber's apprentice, then surgeon in the army of the Grand Duke of Würtemberg. The devout son of very devout parents, the boy was intended for the church, but the duke, his father's commander, offered him free education in his new academy, if he would then continue to serve the ducal house. He was afraid to decline and spent six wretched years under the rigorous military discipline of the school in the vain attempt to get interested—first in law, then in medicine. His interest centered in literature and, in secret, he read widely. His own poetic impulse was aroused. He says, "I would gladly have given my last shirt for a theme on which to practise my youthful, ambitious spirit."

Ancestry.

Education.

These promptings of genius, sternly repressed by the authorities, found expression in his first play, begun at eighteen and called "The Robbers," an extravagant, revolutionary drama whose chief importance lies in its evidence that the "young mind had already dimly discovered its destination and was striving with restless vehemence to reach it." A visit, without leave, to Mannheim to see this play performed led to trying scenes with the duke and finally to flight, by night and in disguise, from home, position, friends, and country.

His first play.

Several years of restless wandering and tireless working often in great distress, followed. If "privation had been his nurse, want was now his teacher." At length help came from admiring readers in Leipsic in an invitation to make his home with them. He went and soon formed other helpful friendships and connections, attracted the attention of that generous patron of letters, Duke Karl August of Weimar, and became, with Goethe's help, professor of history in the University of Jena. His pay was one hundred and fifty dollars a year, but Karl August added a small pension, so that he now felt able to marry and have a home. He was fortunate in the choice of a wife. Lotte von Lengefeld had a sunny nature, a brave heart in close sympathy with him—in short, was just the wife he needed. If there was ever an example of plain living and high thinking—yes, and of cheerful courage and ineffable gentleness, in spite of continued illness and pinching poverty—it is here.

Beginning of a new life.

Marriage.

The crowning happiness of his life was his friendship with Goethe; though long delayed, it was all the closer for it—they were as David and Jonathan, or Damon and Pythias. It is a friendship without parallel in modern times and became the pride of the nation and a mine of great richness to her literature. Schiller's enthusiasm inspired Goethe to effort, while Goethe's sounder judgment was wholesome restraint to Schiller's impulsive nature. To be near his friend and convenient to the theater, of which he was co-director, Schiller spent the last five years of his life in Weimar. They were the busiest, happiest years of all. His name was famous at last; Queen Luise of Prussia tried to draw him to Berlin, as director of a splendid theater; Emperor Franz II. gave him a patent of nobility—a distinction he neither sought nor desired—he accepted it "to

Schiller and Goethe.

Life in Weimar.

- please Lotte and the children." He is at last honored as he deserves, but it is too late. Just ready to live, he must make ready to die! His always feeble body grew rapidly weaker, yet with an energy which no infirmity could check and no glory could satisfy, he worked on, as if he knew his days were numbered. Though health was gone, he added to his earlier plays and poems and histories a splendid array of lyrics and ballads and dramas which have made him Germany's greatest dramatist, and, next to Goethe, her greatest lyric poet. "Wallenstein," "Mary Stuart," "The Maid of Orleans," "Wilhelm Tell," "The Song of the Bell" were written by a dying man. Death found him "cheerful, ever more cheerful" in the midst of still more ambitious plans. He died of consumption on May 9, 1805, in the forty-sixth year of his age.
- The critics cannot agree as to which is Schiller's best play, but there is no doubt whatever that his "Tell" is by far the best-known and most popular. Literally hundreds of editions have appeared, and one of these, the Reclam reprint, has been sold to the number of six hundred thousand copies.
- "Tell." "In 'Tell,'" says Bulwer, "Schiller completes the circle in which genius often seems to move and returns to those longings for liberty, now idealized and tempered by riper years, which once prompted 'The Robbers.'" It is the story of the struggle of the Swiss cantons for liberty against the tyranny of governors sent by Albrecht of Hapsburg, emperor of Germany. Human liberty, individual and national, as secured
- Theme of the play. by the lawful and successful uprising of a united people against cruel oppression is the theme of the play. The hero is not Tell alone, but the whole people making common cause against their enemy. The individual characters of the play are then the personifications of the different kinds and traits of this people's nature. While Tell himself is the perfect embodiment of Swiss nature in general, the others are types of the different and special classes, occupations, ranks, ages, dispositions, temperaments, etc., of society. Nowhere else has the many-sided life and character of a whole people been better portrayed. Thus brave, but rash and excitable, *youth* is shown in Melchthal; calm, mature, prudent *manhood* in Stauffacher; anxious, over-cautious *age* in Fürst. The different kinds of Swiss *womanhood* are pictured: in Gertrud, the "pleasant hostess," the patriotic, resolute matron; in Hedwig, the anxious wife and mother, concerned for her own family; in Bertha, the high-minded girl, the patriot, despite her rank. Attinghausen and Rudenz show us how the Swiss *nobility* live and feel. And so with all the others, even to the lowest classes — hunters, herdsman, fishermen, laborers, and even serfs have their types. The play then shows that all these kinds of Swiss people unite against their tyrants. It is the common uprising of a whole people, whose most sacred rights have been ruthlessly outraged. And what the Swiss peasants did becomes the right and duty of any other people under similar circumstances.
- Opening scene. The play opens on the sunny shore of Lake Lucerne, with three little songs, sung by fisherman, herdsman, and hunter. We are carried at once to Switzerland, are made to feel all the sweet witchery and awful grandeur of that lake and mountain scenery, and meet the different types of the glad-hearted, humble, patient, yet resolute

people that are to figure in the action. It is remarkable here, and all through the play, how Schiller takes us right into the heart of Swiss life. He was never in the Alps, he knew the scenes and people only through the descriptions of others, yet his pictures are so vivid, so faithful, so full of those "precious little local touches," that "one who reads 'Tell' and then visits Switzerland, feels as if he had already seen it all; the ideal picture of the imagination becomes actual and living reality."

Nature can frown as well as smile in the Alps; a storm darkens the sunny landscape — the symbol of the frowning tyranny that is to darken and sadden the lives of this happy people. "The grizzly Vale-King (storm) comes, the glaciers moan," and the lake is lashed to fury. Baumgarten, a peasant of canton Unterwalden, appears, breathless, bloody, hotly pursued by the governor's troopers. He has killed a bailiff for outrageous insult to his wife. In vain he pleads to be set over the narrow lake and out of danger; "the breakers foam and toss and whirl," and the ferryman who has a "a life to lose and a wife and child at home as well as he" refuses help. Upon this now intensely dramatic scene appears Tell. A glance, a word, shows him his fellow man's distress. A man of deeds not words, modest in speech but decisive in danger, he springs to the rescue —

Beginning of the action.

Tell.

I may preserve you from the Viceroy's power,  
But from the tempest's rage another must.  
Yet better 'tis you fall into God's hands,  
Than into those of men. Herdsman, do thou  
Console my wife, if I should come to grief.  
I could not choose but do as I have done.\*

It was in the nick of time. The pursuers dash in and wreak their baffled vengeance on the defenseless people.

The scene changes to other cantons and other tyranny. The hand of Gessler, Viceroy of Schwytz and Uri, rests heavy on the land. We see that "moody sorrow furrows the brow and silent grief weighs on the hearts" of the best people. Stauffacher, the quiet, prosperous citizen is hated for his very thrift, yet bears his anxiety in silence. Gertrud, his wife, a high-minded, stout-hearted woman, type of the Swiss matron, rouses him to think of organized resistance:

Tyranny of Gessler.

Gertrud.

Now hear what I advise.  
Thou knowest well, how here with us in Schwytz  
All worthy men are groaning underneath  
This Gessler's grasping, grinding tyranny.  
Doubt not the men of Unterwald as well,  
And Uri, too, are chafing like ourselves,  
At this oppressive, heart-wearying yoke.  
No fishing boat comes over to our side,  
But brings the tidings of some new encroachment,  
Some fresh outrage, more grievous than the last.  
Then it were well, that some of you — true men —  
Men sound at heart, should secretly devise,  
How best to shake this hateful thralldom off.  
Full sure I am that God would not desert you,  
But lend His favor to the righteous cause.

\* Passages from the play are quoted from the translation of Sir Frederick Martin (Bohn Library).

Beginning of  
rebellion.

It is significant for the justice of this cause that the rebellion is urged, not by some lawless rabble, but by a woman of judgment and character, the kind that suffers most in such a case, but one who has counted the cost and would rather lose all than endure this tyranny.

Thoroughly roused, Stauffacher hastens to the neighboring canton, Uri, to confer with friends. He finds even worse examples of the governor's cruelty—in the stronghold Gessler is building to keep the people in subjection, and in the ducal hat borne aloft for their obeisance. Welcomed in the home of Walther Fürst, his friend, he tells of the tyranny he has seen and heard. A young man, in self-defense, has struck a bailiff sent to rob him and has fled expected punishment. By chance, Melchthal, the very youth of whom he speaks, has come to Fürst for protection, and from his hiding-place hears Stauffacher, all unconscious of his presence, tell how the governor vented his cruel malice on his old father and "plunged the pointed steel into his eyes." Throwing caution to the winds, the horror-stricken son leaps forth: "What! into his eyes? Blind, did you say? Quite blind? And both his eyes?" It is only too true: "The fountain of his sight is quenched; he ne'er will see the blessed sunshine more."

*Melchthal (presses his hands upon his eyes and is silent for a while: then turning from one to the other, in a subdued tone, broken by sobs):*

Never, never more!

The light of the eye, of all the gifts of Heaven  
The dearest, best! From light all beings live —  
Each fair created thing — the very plants  
Turn with joyful transport to the light,  
And he — he must drag on through all his days  
In endless darkness! Never more for him  
The sunny meads shall glow, the flow'rets bloom;  
Nor shall he more behold the rosy tints  
On icy mountain top! To die is naught.  
But to have life, and not have sight — oh, that  
Is misery indeed! Why look ye both  
So piteously at me? I have two eyes,  
Yet to my poor blind father can give neither!  
No, not one ray of that great sea of light,  
That with its dazzling splendor floods my gaze.

But the worst, alas! remains to tell; they've "stripped him of his all" and left him "naught but his staff, on which, in rags, to beg from door to door." The son's tearful grief gives place to the fury of madness:

Melchthal's rage.

*Melchthal.*

Stripped of his all — even of the light of day,  
The common blessing of the meanest wretch?  
Tell me no more of patience of concealment!  
Oh, what a base and coward thing am I,  
That on my own security I thought,  
And took no care of thine!  
Hence, craven-hearted prudence, hence! And all  
My thoughts be vengeance, and the despot's blood!  
I'll seek him straight — no power shall stay me now —  
And at his hands demand my father's eyes.  
I'll beard him 'mid a thousand myrmidons!  
What's life to me, if in his heart's best blood  
I cool the fever of this mighty anguish!

\* \* \* \* \*

And though he sat within the icy domes  
Of yon far Schreckhorn . . .  
With twenty comrades minded like myself,  
I'd lay his fastness level with the earth.  
And if none follow me, and if you all,  
In terror for your homesteads and your herds,  
Bow in submission to the tyrant's yoke,  
Round me I'll call the herdsmen on the hills  
And there beneath heaven's free and boundless roof,  
Where men still feel as men, and hearts are true,  
Proclaim aloud this foul enormity.

The pitiful distress of the lad, his frenzied, heart-searching eloquence has its effect. They resolve on united resistance and take measures to organize it. These three men, and in them the three cantons, the three ages, and types of character, join hands and hearts in the cause of Swiss liberty. A future meeting of picked men is to devise ways and means. Their fight for freedom is the theme of the play.

People resolve on resistance.

From the people thus united Act. II. turns to the Swiss nobility — divided on the great question of the liberties of the cantons. Baron Attinghausen, grand old patriarch of his people, resents the encroachments of the Austrian viceroy, while his nephew, Rudenz, is lured by the splendor of the court and his fair prospects there. The old uncle, now in anger, now in pity and entreaty, seeks to win him back :

A divided nobility.

*Attinghausen.*

Deluded boy, seduced by empty show!  
Despise the land that gave thee birth! Ashamed  
Of the good ancient customs of thy sires!  
The day will come when thou, with burning tears,  
Wilt long for home and for thy native hills,  
And that dear melody of tuneful herds  
Which now, in proud disgust, thou dost despise!  
A day when wistful pangs shall break thy heart,  
Hearing their melody in distant lands.  
Oh! potent is the spell that binds to home!  
No, no, the cold false world is not for thee.  
At the proud court, with thy true heart, thou wilt  
Forever feel a stranger among strangers.  
The world asks virtues of far other stamp  
Than thou hast learned within these simple vales  
But go, go there, barter thy free soul,  
Take land in fief, be minion to a prince,  
Where thou might'st be lord paramount, and prince  
Of all thine own unburdened heritage!  
Oh! Uly, Uly, stay among thy people!  
Go not to Altorf. Oh, abandon not  
The sacred cause of thy wronged native land!  
I am the last of all my race. My name  
Ends with me. Yonder hang my helm and shield;  
They will be buried with me in the grave.  
And must I think, when yielding up my breath,  
That thou but wait'st the closing of mine eyes,  
To stoop thy knee to this new feudal court,  
And take in vassalage from Austria's hands  
The noble lands, which I from God received,  
Free and unfettered as the mountain air!

\* \* \* \* \*

No, if our blood must flow, let it be shed



## SCHILLER'S "WILHELM TELL."

In our own cause! We purchase liberty  
More cheaply far than bondage.

In vain. Rudenz is enamored of Bertha, Gessler's relative, and hopes to win her by allegiance to the viceroy.

A united people.

From this divided nobility, we turn again to the united people. At dead of night, in the woods, high above the lake, lighted by the moon and the glistening glaciers above them, their selectmen gather to plan the uprising. It is no lawless rabble in the fury of fancied wrongs that here seeks to overthrow authority; it is an earnest, honest, law-abiding people, goaded to desperation by the cruelty of their rulers and now determined to have relief. In due and lawful course their plans are made:

*Stauffacher.*

Yes, there's a limit to the despot's power!  
When the oppress'd for justice looks in vain,  
When his sore burden may no more be borne,  
With fearless heart he makes appeal to Heaven,  
And thence brings down his everlasting rights,  
Which there abide, inalienably his,  
And indestructible as are the stars.  
And if all other means shall fail his need,  
One last resource remains — his own good sword.  
Our dearest treasures call to us for aid  
Against the oppressor's violence; we stand  
For country, home, for wives, for children here!

On Christmas day they will rise and slay the tyrants and destroy their strongholds. The moonlight pales, its silver sheen fades from the lake, the ghostly white of the glaciers takes on a ruddy hue, for "the morning has on the mountain tops kindled her glowing beacon." It is a scene of magnificent natural beauty. Only he who has seen the Alps at dawn and by moonlight can feel its power, or appreciate the matchless genius that painted it — without having seen it himself. No less impressive are these devoted men. With bared, bowed heads, with awed yet steadfast hearts they take the oath from their white-haired pastor. They swear by the rising sun:

The oath.

"A band of brothers true we swear to be,  
Never to part in danger or in death!  
We swear we will be free as were our sires,  
And sooner die than live in slavery!  
We swear to put our trust in God Most High,  
And not to quail before the might of man!"

There is hope in that sunrise — intended symbol of the new day of freedom to dawn upon them; men like these, plans like these do not fail.

One, however, is not present; Tell, "the stoutest arm, the bravest heart," is away. He is reserved for greater things, and as a man of few words has asked to be left out of their councils, though he is ready to serve in their need. Act III. takes us into the home life of this faithful husband and loving father. He, too, has incurred the viceroy's displeasure. He is starting to Altorf, and Hedwig, his wife, knowing Gessler is there and filled with the vague fears of woman's intuitions, tries in vain to detain him. Arrived there, he is arrested for refusing

obedience to the ducal hat, set up to humble the pride of the people. Gessler rides up and quiets the tumult. At last he has Tell in his power and a pretext for punishing him. He commands him to shoot an apple off the head of his child with his cross-bow, on pain of death if he misses. In a scene of tremendous dramatic power, the poet pictures the gloating cruelty of Gessler, the horror of the helpless bystanders, the agony of the father's heart, the fearlessness of the child and his pride in his father's skill:

Tell.	What! I Level my cross-bow at the darling head Of my own child? No, rather let me die!
Gessler.	Yes, thou must shoot, or with thee dies the boy.
Tell.	Shall I become the murderer of my child! You have no children, sir—you do not know The tender throbbings of a father's heart.
Gessler.	How now, Tell, on a sudden so discreet? I had been told thou wert a visionary— And different from the common kind of men. Thou lov'st the marvellous. So have I now Picked out for thee a task of special daring. Another man might pause and hesitate; Thou dashest at it, heart and soul, at once.
Bertha.	Oh, do not jest, my lord, with these poor souls! See, how they tremble, and how pale they look, So little used are they to hear thee jest.
Gessler.	Who tells thee that I jest? Here is the apple. Room there, I say! And let him take his distance— Just eighty paces—as the custom is— Not an inch more or less! It was his boast That at a hundred he could hit his man.
Bertha.	Let this suffice you, sir! It is inhuman To trifle with a father's anguish thus. E'en if this wretched man had forfeited Both life and limb for such a slight offense, Already has he suffered tenfold death.
Gessler.	Open a way there—quick! Why this delay? Thy life is forfeited; I might dispatch thee, But see, I graciously repose thy fate Upon the skill of thine own practiced hand. No cause has he to say his doom is harsh, Who's made the master of his destiny. And he, methinks, is master of his craft, Who can at all times on his skill rely, Nor lets his heart disturb his eye or hand
Fürst.	My lord, we bow to your authority; But oh, let justice yield to mercy here! Take half my property, nay, take it all, But spare a father this unnatural doom!
Walther, (Tell's son.)	Grandfather, do not kneel to that bad man! Say, where am I to stand? I do not fear; My father strikes the bird upon the wing, And will not miss now when 'twould harm his boy.
Tell.	There's something swims before my eyes! Release me from this shot! Here is my heart! Summon your troopers—let them strike me down!

In vain all prayers and protests—the inhuman tyrant will have his Gessler's cruel will, though even Rudenz upbraids him for his cruelty. With superb joke:

Tell's great feat.

control, Tell collects himself and makes the shot. A shout of relief and triumph goes up as the apple falls, "cleft through the core." Even Gessler's retainers praise the shot: "This feat of Tell, the archer, will be told, as long as these mountains stand upon their base." But Gessler is not yet satisfied. He has seen Tell hide a second arrow in his doublet and would know the reason. Defiance displaces prudence in the sore-tortured heart of Tell, as he answers: "If that my hand had struck my darling child, this second arrow I had aimed at *you*, and be assured I should not then have missed." Chains and a dungeon are to be his doom. They lead him away to Gessler's boat and set out for the castle. A storm comes up and in despair Gessler takes off Tell's chains and bids him save them. Watching his opportunity, he steers past a jutting ledge and leaps out, leaving the boat to drift at the mercy of the waves. He hastens to a spot where Gessler must pass, if he escapes the storm. Waiting there he communes with himself and justifies, before the bar of his own conscience, his purpose, now grown ripe, to kill the tyrant. His reasons are not those of the moralist, but "the everlasting instincts of nature," roused by ruthless outrage:

*Tell.*

Through this ravine he needs must come. There is  
No other way to Küssnacht. Here I'll do it!

\* \* \* \* \*

Now Gessler, balance thine account with Heaven!  
Thou must away from earth,—thy sand is run.  
Quiet and harmless was the life I led,  
My bow was bent upon the forest game alone;  
No thoughts of murder rested on my soul.  
But thou dost fright me from my dream of peace;  
The milk of human kindness thou hast turned  
To rankling poison in my breast; and made  
Appalling deeds familiar to my soul.  
He who could make his own child's head his mark,  
Can speed his arrow to his foeman's heart.  
My boys, poor innocents, my loyal wife,  
Must be protected, tyrant from thy rage!  
When last I drew my bow — with trembling hand —  
And thou, with fiendishly remorseless glee,  
Forced me to level at my own boy's head,  
When I, imploring pity, writhed before thee.  
Then, in the anguish of my soul, I vowed  
A fearful oath, which God alone has heard,  
That when my bow next winged an arrow's flight,  
Its aim should be thy heart. The vow I made  
Amid the hellish torments of that moment,  
I hold a sacred debt, and I will pay it.

Tell's resolve.

Its fulfilment.

Unobserved upon a bank above the road, he sees a poor mother with her squalid children throw herself down before Gessler, who has escaped the storm and comes riding down the pass, telling an attendant how he means to still further grind down the people. The wretched woman begs the liberty of her husband long kept in prison for no offense. Incensed at her request, Gessler is about to grind her and her babies under his horse's hoofs, when, in this supreme moment of his tyranny, with threats upon his lips "to crush this braggart spirit of freedom" in the people, he is struck down. Tell's bolt has pierced his cruel heart.

Tell.

Thou know'st the marksman — I, and I alone.  
Now are our homesteads free, and innocence  
From thee is safe: thou'lt be our curse no more.

The fifth act describes the uprising of the people, the driving out of other tyrants, and shows their liberty completed and assured by the death of the emperor, the real enemy of the cantons and the instigator of their troubles. Emperor Albrecht has been murdered by his own disappointed nephew, Duke John of Suabia. The assassin has fled and is wandering in these mountains. The Swiss refuse the request of the widowed empress to aid in his capture. It "becomes them not, nor is their duty to hunt down those that ne'er molested them or to avenge a sovereign's death that never did them good — who would reap tears of sympathy, must sow the seeds of love."

Liberty assured.

The other great purpose of this act is to remove any possible doubt about Tell's killing Gessler. It is not murder, but righteous defense of self and home and loved ones; it must not have any political significance, hence Tell was left out of the meetings of the people. Disguised as a monk, Duke John appears in Tell's cottage. Hedwig, with a woman's intuition, feels "something in his looks that omens ill." Tell appears, and we have them both, the slayer of Gessler and the assassin of the emperor, both fresh from their deeds of death — and yet how different:

Duke John.

I hoped to find compassion at your hands.  
You took, like me, revenge upon your foe.

End of the play.

Tell.

Unhappy man! Dare you confound the crime  
Of blood-imbrued ambition with the act  
Forced on a father in mere self-defense?  
Had you to shield your children's darling heads,  
To guard your fireside's sanctuary — ward off  
The last, the direst doom from all you loved?  
To Heaven I raise my unpolluted hands,  
To curse your act and you! I have avenged  
That holy Nature which you have profaned.  
I have no part with you. You murdered; I  
Have shielded all that was most dear to me.

Tell sends him to Rome to make confession and atonement, and the curtain falls upon a happy people greeting their deliverer and rejoicing in their freedom.

End of Required  
Reading for the  
C. L. S. C., pages  
588-633.

The best biography of Schiller is that by Thomas Carlyle, published in one volume (London), also to be found in any complete edition of Carlyle's works. Goethe and Schiller by H. H. Boyesen, 1 vol. (Scribner) is also a work of the first rank. Excellent lives of the poet are those by Nevins (Great Writers' Series) and by James Sime. The best translation of Wallenstein is that by Coleridge (Bohn Library) and in the same volume is a translation of Tell by Sir Frederick Martin.

Bibliography.

1. In what way are Luther and Schiller alike? 2. How do the Germans feel toward Schiller as compared with other great leaders? 3. What is the secret of Schiller's influence? 4. What does Carlyle say of him? 5. What are Schiller's best-known works? 6. How does Schiller rank among the poets of Germany? 7. What effect did the friendship of Goethe and Schiller have upon each of them? 8. What honors were bestowed upon Schiller? 9. How do the characters of "Tell" express the traits of the Swiss people? 10. How is the theme of the play developed in the first act? 11. Contrast the positions of the nobility and of the peasants. 12. What important points are brought out in the final act? 13. What is the connection between "Tell" and an earlier work of Schiller's?

Review Questions.

## CHAUTAUQUA READING COURSE FOR HOUSEWIVES.

CONDUCTED BY MARTHA VAN RENSSELAER.

(Editor Women's Reading Course, Cornell University.)



THE Department of the Reading Course for Housewives contained in the October CHAUTAUQUAN was devoted largely to a lesson on *saving steps*. Accompanying the printed lesson was a quiz of twelve questions, the answers to which, from various housewives, will constitute our communication for March. We appreciate the valuable suggestions offered in these answers to quizzes, and would be glad to receive more communications from our housewives.

1. Make a drawing of a model kitchen, indicating a desirable position for stove, cupboards, wood-box, sink, etc., and give location of entrance to dining-room, wood-shed, and veranda. State the desired dimensions of the kitchen.

Answers to Question 1 contained drawings which are excellent, but not in form for publication. You will be interested, however, in the following answer to this question, which shows how difficult it is after a kitchen is constructed to make it a model one.

"Please do not think me conceited if I send outline of my own kitchen and dairy-room. We bought the home where we now live and took possession March 1, 1894. I send you a description of my own kitchen that you may see how inconveniently some people are obliged to work. That you will better understand the changes made, I send two drawings. The one on yellow paper was the plan of the house when we moved here. If one were in the pantry and wished for flour to make a cake, one must needs go through dining-room, back hall, kitchen, eight feet of wood-house, the length of the dairy-room, which was eighteen feet, and into the flour-room built on at the back of the milk-room. The milk-room was built on the back of the wood-house. And yet the old gentleman who owned the place when we came to look at the house

before purchasing told us with a flourishing sweep of his hand, 'Everything here is built for convenience.' We removed the partitions between the pantry and the back bed-room, and made a fair-sized kitchen. The space between the dining-room door and the door which we had cut through into the hall is filled with cupboards — upper ones for dishes, lower ones for tins, sugar-pail, molasses-jug, vinegar, etc. There is a cupboard under the sink for kettles. The upper shelf in the cupboard under the window is used for victuals, the lower one for flour pans. Over the flour bins are three drawers. The first one is for spices, the second for knives and forks, the third for tablecloths and towels. Over the third drawer, within easy reach, is a medicine cupboard. Tea and coffee are kept in the lower shelf of this cupboard. Everything I need to use in baking is right at hand. The water and range are a few steps away from the window shelf. Of course we used the space we had, and built in cupboards as it seemed best to us. Many people have told me we have an ideal kitchen. The only fault is, it is rather warm in hot weather. There is no outside door. We have thought of having one cut in near the end window, and a porch added there.

"After your articles reached me, my husband in looking them over, suggested putting a cupboard in the dairy-room against the lower sash of the window that opens from the kitchen into the dairy-room. We had a cupboard of the right size stored in the kitchen chamber. He very soon had it in place, and now I have only to raise the window to store pies, cakes, etc., while before each one had to be carried down cellar, or covered with a pan in the dairy-room. My cellar is not convenient to the kitchen, but we cannot change the stairs and door. We shall have a cupboard



built in the hall to open into the cellar."

2. Outline in general the routine housework of the forenoon in the way you think most steps can be saved.

"In preparing breakfast, do other work, such as putting on the wash water, placing the flat-irons on the rear of the stove, getting the dish-pan in place for the dishes, or starting apples for pies—in fact, study ahead of your work. Know what you are to have for dinner before the breakfast work is done; prepare something for the dog and kittens before you leave the table. There is no use in having thieving cats. Fill the teakettle, and place it on the back of the stove then you can work in the garden or among the flowers, or rake up leaves, or feed a brood of chickens, before the sun shines too hot."

"In case of the wife helping to milk, feeding the calves and chickens, and taking care of the milk and butter, the kindling and dry wood should be ready for the morning, and the fire built while the men are getting the cows. Leave two or three good sticks in the fire box, a steamer of cracked wheat to boil, previously steamed about ten hours, and a spider of potatoes frying on the back of the stove, a plate of cooked steak in the oven to warm over, and a bowl of gravy in a kettle of water, or a stew of meat where it will warm slowly. Breakfast will be hot on the return from the stable. If a separator is used the calves and pigs will have been fed before coming to the house. This wife has better luck with the calves than the husband, and looks after them entirely. By the time breakfast is over there is boiling water for the washing of the separator, and for the mixing of the hens' feed. Then dish-washing and tidying up the house. This is easily done by 9 A. M., leaving two hours of time before getting dinner."

"Pare the potatoes the night before. Make John get up in the morning and build the fire and put on the teakettle while you take an extra nap. This is the way to save a step or two."

"Must confess I have never made a study of saving steps."

"Open beds and lower windows, get breakfast and put up dinners, pick up the table,

then have the children wash the dishes while I work in the flower garden for a half hour or pick berries for dinner, before the sun gets too warm. Make the beds, sweep, iron, or sew until time to get dinner for John."

"Have breakfast planned and started on the previous night, get up in good season, dress the children—of whom there are three—first having looked after fire which has been built by a good and dutiful husband who started the breakfast. After breakfast clear the table and arrange neatly. Have a plan for all the work during the day."

"1. Awakening. 2. Plan of the day's work. 3. Rising. 4. Get wood from shed for the whole day. 5. Start the fire. 6. Bring up from the cellar all the food needed for the day, and place in the window box. 7. Prepare breakfast. 8. Make the beds, tidy the rooms. 9. Wash dishes. 10. Prepare dinner and wash dishes. 11. Take a few hours' rest in the afternoon. 12. Prepare supper, wash dishes. 13. Rest after supper. Don't do any work then. 14. Go to bed."\*

"Have the work planned and do what has to be done with a light, quick step. Your heart will respond to the step, and you will lose the feeling of drudgery in the work."

3. Explain how you would wash dishes in the best way to secure good results and save steps.

"I would have my dish-closet open in both dining-room and kitchen. In clearing the table, put all the soiled dishes in the closet from the dining-room side; remove through the door into the kitchen and wash in the sink, putting the clean dishes into the closet to be placed upon the dining-table when wanted."

"Have a shelf to the right of the sink to hold the dishes. Have a table containing the soiled dishes on rollers, or castors, to roll up to the sink."

"If the water is hard, have borax, or gold-dust near with which to soften it. Use a sufficient quantity of warm water for washing, and hot water for rinsing the dishes. Be

\*NOTE.—The foregoing outline was furnished by a man—a member of our Reading Course, and we appreciate his judgment in having women spend hours in rest.

not sparing of soap. Keep the dish towels clean and sweet by frequent washings."

"Scrape the dishes before washing that they may be free from grease and bits, thus making dirty dish water."

"I would have a metal tank and place the dishes in it as soon as used. Let them soak. When washed, place them in a drainer over the sink, and if previously rinsed in hot water, they will require little or no rinsing."

"I prefer an oblong cover of a spice box, instead of a wire dish-cloth for scraping kettles and pans."

"Carry the dishes from the dining-room on a tray, and for removing to the china cupboard or dining-table use a tray, upon which place the dishes as fast as they are wiped."

"Carry water from the reservoir in a six-quart pail. Wash in good suds, rinse in hot water; turn onto a clean cloth folded several thicknesses, to drain before wiping."

4. What is the easiest way to do the family washing well?

Get a Pan-American washer and a man to run it. Lacking the man, I proceed as follows: the evening before wash-day I sort the clothes, dampen the white ones, soap well all soiled places, pack in the washer and leave until morning, then add warm water and rub out. Rinse thoroughly and hang out."

"Soak the clothes for an hour in Naptha soap. Then wash, rinse, blue, and put on the line."

5. Can you suggest any way by which ice can be cheaply provided for use in a farm home?

"If the place affords no natural body of water, a small stream may be dammed. Only a rough building is required, using plenty of sawdust."

"By filling clean barrels with pure water and then either storing filled, or taking the ice out before storing."

"Let three or four neighbors club together, build an ice pond on some convenient stream and help each other fill an ice house on each farm, or have a common ice house."

"I think a farmer can provide ice by having

a small ice house and filling it in the winter when he has but little work to do. Corn fodder will do to cover it and is inexpensive. In this way ice can be had whenever wanted during the summer."

6. At what height should a sink used for dish washing, etc., be constructed for the use of a woman five feet four inches in height?

"If a stool is used the sink can be higher than if one stands at her work." \*

7. Criticise Figs. 4 and 5, pages 11 and 12, "Saving Steps" as to location of utensils and general arrangement.

"I would suggest having screw eyes around the shelf above the sink, with curtains strung on wire to be drawn so as to hide the supper dishes when one is too tired to do them."

"Some utensils in both cuts are placed too high for convenience."

"They look nice and handy but I think they would want washing often to keep the dust from them."

9. Reading affords relaxation, and makes a woman's steps less taxing. What are you reading for this purpose?

"I am at present reading Holmes's and Scott's poems, besides a paper of condensed current events, two papers on educational topics, and one paper pertaining to the household."

"Several first-class newspapers and magazines. Necessary preparation for teaching a Bible class. I am thinking of reviewing chemistry, physics, or some such work of my school-days."

"The daily paper, the weekly county paper, the *Youth's Companion*, and any new book I can get. When very tired I want to read to be amused, not to be instructed. Perhaps I ought not to own it."

"The tri-weekly *Tribune* is our paper for the news market, and to stimulate our interest in farming. For magazines I like the *Ladies' Home Journal* and *Harpers' Bazar*, and to keep up my drawing and painting the

\* NOTE.—The general opinion is that a woman about five feet four inches in height should have her sink about four feet six inches high. She should be able to stand upright without the painful stooping so often found in dish washing, thus saving much weariness.

*Art Amateur.* There is always a good reading club in the village, and the books are well chosen."

"Aside from my Bible I read all I can about farming, and some good stories occasionally."

"The daily paper, a magazine or two, books from a traveling library, and Farmers' Wives' Reading Course, and books from public library."

10. What is the greatest obstacle which you have to reading?

"Finding something to read. We have a small library, but I've read all the books—some of them two or three times."

"So many other things take my time—things to attend, callers, visitors to entertain, letters to write, mending to do, etc."

"Poor eyesight mostly, but also because

Man works from sun to sun;  
Woman's work is never done."

"Lack of time and of books."

"The means of obtaining as much reading as I would like."

"The patching I do for my family of six, and the everlasting picking up. Our house is small, too small for a place for everything, which makes part of the trouble."

"The pressure of unfinished work, the consciousness of untidy rooms in some parts of the house, and stacks of mending."

"I enjoy reading so much that I hardly dare look at a book till my work is done, lest I neglect my work."

"The greatest obstacle is, I am unable to control myself, but read until my head aches, and neglect my work when I become interested."

"I'm often too tired to read, or am able to give attention only to something intensely interesting."

11. How can we make these lessons more helpful?

"By showing them to your next-door neighbor and getting her interested in them."

"Help us about butter making: farmers do not all send their milk to the factory."

"To give our whole time to economics

would be demoralizing, and the more we systematize, the more perfect automatons we would become. I should be glad if we could introduce something to improve the mind and satisfy the spiritual side of our nature."

"We are about to build us a new house. If you have any definite plans for the construction of farmhouse accommodations for five people, will you kindly put them into your leaflets?"

"After you have taught us how to do our work easily, will you teach us how to manage our hired help, that we may make them happy, industrious, and not desirous of too many liberties."

"By telling us how we can make servant girls understand that the farmer's wife needs their help as much as one in a village or city."

"By having lessons on the art of cooking."

"By writing of little helps in case of emergencies; for instance, John cuts his foot, May has croup, the horse has colic, or the baby has a spasm, and a doctor is five miles away."

12. Describe any devices for saving steps which are useful in your homes.

"A cupboard opening from the kitchen to the dining-room. A shelf near the kitchen stove to keep crackers on, that they may be always crisp."

"A shelf in the cellarway."

"Best of all a kind, willing, and helpful husband."

"A wood-box under the tinware cupboard, built in the wood-shed and opening into the kitchen."

"The use of rubber hose to carry water to kettles and tubs, and the improved utensils that can be found in any hardware store, such as asbestos stove mats, etc."

"A nice clean market basket for bringing things from the cellar, and a brain to think of all you need before going down."

"We have a veranda about thirty feet long on which I hang the clothes. If there is no veranda, a clothes-line fastened near the door, with a pulley at either end, saves walking through the snow."

## FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

KENYON L. BUTTERFIELD, ANN ARBOR, MICH.

(Formerly Superintendent Michigan Farmers' Institutes.)



MICHIGAN last year celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of farmers' institutes within its borders. This fact affords a convenient starting point for a description of this form of extension teaching, now so potent among the forces that are making for the betterment of the American farmer.

The typical farmers' institute is a meeting usually lasting two days, held for the purpose of discussing subjects that relate to the science and the art of agriculture. As a rule, the speakers to whom set topics are assigned are composed of two classes: the first class is made up of experts, either professors or experimenters in agricultural colleges and similar institutions, or practical farmers who have made such a study of, and such a conspicuous success in some branch of agriculture that they may well be called experts; the second class comprises farmers living in the locality in which the institute is held. The experts are expected to define general principles or methods, and the local speakers the conditions peculiar to the neighborhood.

The meeting usually begins in the forenoon and ends with the afternoon session of the second day—five sessions being held. As a rule, not over two or three separate topics are treated in any one session, and in a well-planned institute topics of a like character are grouped together, so that there may be a fruit session, a dairy session, etc. Each topic is commonly introduced by a talk or paper of twenty to forty minutes' length. This is followed by a general discussion in which those in the audience are invited to ask questions of the speaker relevant to the topic under consideration, or to express opinions and give experiences of their own.

This is a rough outline of the average farmers' institute, but of course there are variations. There are one-day meetings and there are three-day meetings; in some states local speakers take little part; in some insti-

tutes a question box is a very prominent feature, in others it is omitted altogether; in some cases the evening program is made up of educational topics, or of home topics, or is even arranged largely for amusement; in other instances the evening session is omitted. In most institutes women are recognized through program topics of special interest to them.

It is not important to trace the early history of the farmers' institute movement, and indeed it is not very easy to say precisely when and where the modern institute originated. Farmers' meetings of various sorts were held early in the century. As far back as 1853 the Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture recommended that farmers' institutes be made an established means of agricultural education. By 1871 Illinois and Iowa held meetings called farmers' institutes, itinerant in character, and designed to call together both experts and farmers, but neither state kept up the work systematically. Vermont has held institutes annually since 1871, though they did not bear that name in the early years. Michigan has a unique record, having held regularly, since 1876, annual farmers' institutes, "so known and designated," which always have contained practically the essential features of the present-day institute. The Michigan legislature passed a law in 1861 providing for "lectures to others than students of the Agricultural College," and has made biennial appropriations for institutes since 1877. Ohio, in 1881, extended the institute idea to include every county in the state.

More important than the origin of the farmers' institute movement is the present status. Practically every state in the union carries on institutes under some form or other. In about half the states, the authorities of the land-grant colleges have charge of the work. In other states, the Board of Agriculture or the Department of Agriculture

has the management. Professor L. H. Bailey states that "twenty-one states and provinces make stated and specific appropriations for institute work, and the amount aggregates \$140,446.72. In other states and provinces, the amount of funds to be devoted to the work is more or less discretionary, and is derived from general appropriations to the Department of Agriculture, from bounties dependent upon the number of participants in the institutes, or from the funds of the college or experiment station. The writer estimates these annual expenditures in 1899 to have been \$30,000." This total of \$170,000 expended for farmers' institutes in 1899 is double the amount spent in 1891.

New York State is conspicuous for its liberality in this work, the present appropriation being \$20,000 a year. This sum is sufficient to hold nearly four hundred meetings a year. Ohio spends about \$16,500 a year on institutes; Illinois, \$15,500; Minnesota, \$13,500; Pennsylvania, \$12,500; Wisconsin, \$12,000; Michigan, \$5,500; Indiana and Vermont, each \$5,000. These are the leading states, perhaps, at least so far as financial showing is concerned. In these states practically every county has from one to five institutes annually. Ordinarily those in the same county are held on dates fairly consecutive, and at different points; they are not periodical meetings.

Institutes in no two states are managed in the same way, but the system has fitted itself to local notions and perhaps to local needs. A rough division may be made—those states which have some form of central control and those which do not have. Among those states having a central management are found all degrees of centralization; Wisconsin and Ohio may be taken as the extremes. In Wisconsin the director of institutes, who is an employe of the university, has practically complete charge of the institutes. He assigns the places where the meetings are to be held, basing his decision upon the location of former institutes in the various counties, upon the eagerness which the neighborhoods seem to manifest toward securing the institute, etc. He arranges

the program for each meeting, suiting the topics and speakers to local needs, prepares advertising materials, and sets the dates of the meeting. A local correspondent looks after a proper hall for meeting, distributes the advertising posters, and bears a certain responsibility for the success of the institute. Meetings are arranged in series, and a corps of two or three lecturers is sent by the director upon a week's tour. One of these lecturers is called a conductor. He usually presides over the institute and keeps the discussions in proper channels. Practise makes him an expert. The state lecturers do most of the talking. Local speakers do not bear any large share in the program. Questions are freely asked, however.

Ohio has an institute society in each county, and this society largely controls its own institutes. The Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, who has charge of the system, assigns dates and speakers to each institute. After that everything is in the hands of the local society, which chooses the topics to be presented by the state speakers, advertises the meeting, and the society president acts as presiding officer. Local speakers usually occupy half the time.

It does not seem as if either of these plans in its entirety were ideal—the one an extreme of centralized control, the other an extreme of local management. Yet in practise both plans work well. No states in the Union have better institutes nor better results from institute work than Wisconsin and Ohio. Skill, intelligence, and tact count for more than particular institutions.

New York may be said to follow the Wisconsin plan. Minnesota goes even a step farther; instead of holding several series of institutes simultaneously in different parts of the state, attended by different "crews," the whole corps of state speakers attends every institute. No set programs are arranged. Everything depends upon local conditions. This system is expensive, but under present guidance very effective. Michigan, Indiana, and Pennsylvania have adopted systems which are a mean between the plan of centralization and the plan of



localization. Illinois has a plan admirably designed to encourage local interest, while providing for central management.

Few other states have carried institute work so far as the states already named, and in some cases there seems to be a prejudice against a well-centralized and fully-developed system — a feeling that each locality may be self-sufficing in institute work. But this attitude is wearing away, for experience serves to demonstrate fully the value of system. The danger of centralization is bureaucracy; but in institute work, if the management fails to provide for local needs, and to furnish acceptable speakers, vigorous protests soon correct the aberration.

It has been stated that in America we have no educational *system* — that spontaneity is the dominant feature of American education. This is certainly true of farmers' institutes. So it has transpired that numerous special features have come into use in various states — features of value and interest. It may be worth while to suggest some of the more characteristic of these features, without attempting an exact category.

Formerly the only way in which women were recognized at the institutes was by home and social topics on the program, though women have always attended the meetings freely. Some years ago Minnesota and Wisconsin added women speakers to their list of state speakers, and in the case of Wisconsin, at least, held a separate session for women, simultaneously with one or two sessions of the regular institute, with demonstration lectures in cooking as the chief features. Michigan holds "women's sections" in connection with institutes, but general topics are taken up. In Ontario separate women's institutes have been organized. In Illinois a State Association of Domestic Science has grown out of the institutes. Thus institute work has broadened to the advantage of farm women.

At many institutes there are exhibits of farm and domestic products — a sort of mid-winter fair. Oftentimes the merchants of the town in which the institute is held offer premiums as an inducement to the farmers.

In Wisconsin an educational feature of much value takes the form of stock judging — usually at the regular autumn fairs. The judges give their reasons for their decisions, thus emphasizing the qualities that go to make up a perfect or desirable animal.

In several states there is held an annual state institute called a "round-up," "closing institute," or the like. It is intended to be a largely attended and representative state convention of agriculturists, for the purpose of discussing topics of general interest to men and women from the farms. These meetings are frequently very large and enthusiastic gatherings.

The county institute society is a part of the organization in some instances very well developed. It gives permanency to the work and arouses local interest and pride.

The development of men and women into suitable state speakers is an interesting phase. As a rule the most acceptable speakers are men who have made a success in some branch of farming, and who also have cultivated the gift of clear and simple expression. Not a few of these men become adepts in public speaking and achieve a reputation outside of their own states.

The results of a generation of institute work are not easy to summarize. It is safe to make a broad generalization by asserting that this form of agricultural education has contributed in a remarkable degree to better farming. The best methods of farming have been advocated from the institute platform. Agricultural college professors, and agricultural experimenters have talked of the relations of science to practical farming. The farmers have come to depend upon the institute as a means for gaining up-to-date information.

And if institutes have informed, they have also done what is still better — they have inspired. They have gone into many a dormant farm community and awakened the whole neighborhood to a quicker life. They have started discussions, set men thinking, brought in a breath of fresh air. They have given to many a farmer an opportunity for self-development as a ready speaker.

Other educational agencies, such as the

agricultural colleges and experiment stations, have profited by institutes. No one thing has done more than the institutes to popularize agricultural education, to stir up interest in the colleges, to make the farmers feel in touch with the scientists.

A recent illustration of the recognized importance of farmers' institutes in American agricultural education, is the including in the financial estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture to the present congress of an item of five thousand dollars to be used, if appropriated, in employing an officer who will give all his time and energy to promoting the interests of the institutes, studying their work at home and abroad, advising with institute managers the country over, and in all possible ways endeavoring to make the department of great use to the institutes and thus to the masses of farmers. Says Dr. A. C. True, of the department, in this connection: "Through the insti-

tutes . . . the living teacher coming in contact with the living worker can produce results which it is hopeless to expect from printed documents however well-written and illustrated."

Farmers' institutes are a phase of university extension, and it is as a part of the extension movement that they are bound to increase in value and importance. Reading-courses and correspondence-courses are growing factors in this extension movement, but the power of the spoken word is guarantee that the farmers' institute can not be superseded in fact. And it is worth noting, that while university extension has not been the success in this country which its friends of a decade ago fondly prophesied for it, its humbler cousin—agricultural college extension—has been a conspicuous success and is acquiring a constantly increasing power among the educational agencies that are trying to deal with the farm problem.

## CHAUTAUQUA JUNIOR NATURALIST CLUBS.

CONDUCTED BY JNO. W. SPENCER, "UNCLE JOHN."

(Of Cornell University.)



It is often said that letter-writing is becoming a lost art. That in the rush of commercialism, and the ready communication by telegraph and telephone, we no longer have place for those delightful missives wherein every word seems like a new revelation of the writer's personality. Like the Epistles of Paul, the art of good letter-writing should live forever, and to that end let us strive to maintain it.

One of the most helpful features of our Junior Naturalist clubs is the correspondence carried on by the children. A child enjoys writing if he only has something to say. Now our aim has been, not to deluge the child with cut and dried facts which he, parrot like, may repeat again to us, but by suggestion to so direct his thoughts that his power of observation will develop, and the desire to know more of the object he is studying will be aroused. Such has been our aim. The best proof of the success of a method is in the results. To give an idea

of the naturalness of expression and the interest shown by the children, a few of their letters are reproduced.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., January 8, 1902.

DEAR UNCLE JOHN:

I received your paper on the pines the day after I came back to school after the Christmas holidays, but I have not had time since to make any observations.

Last summer I noticed that the branches of the pine trees were higher from the ground than those of the spruce trees. Do you know if they always grow that way, or did it just happen that those which grew near our place were like that?

I wonder if birds ever build their nests among the branches of pine trees. I have never seen any, though I have found quite a lot of them on branches of spruce trees.

In the winter we have a lot of little sparrows flying around between the houses and in amongst the trees and shrubbery. The other day I was out to Inkerman, the place where we live in the summer, and I noticed there were no sparrows there. I suppose they do not go where they will not get anything to eat. Do you know if the sparrows make nests for themselves or if they live in nests which our summer birds have made, or do they live without nests at all? I have never been able to find out, though I have often watched them.

Hoping you have had a Merry Christmas, I remain,

Your loving niece,

HAZEL HUGHES.

Whenever questions are asked as above, Uncle John replies by a personal letter, solving them for the child to the best of his ability. The reply to Hazel contained the following:

"Birds do build in pines. The crows certainly do and the purple finch always selects such a tree, building on the very tiptop. So far as I know hawks never nest in pines. As a rule the English sparrow builds its own nest and a sample of a very untidy house it is. Feathers, rags, wool, hay, etc., thrown together in a haphazard way."

Then we have little letters from the baby folk. Here is one from a little lass in Baltimore, Maryland.

DEAR UNCLE JOHN:

I took a walk out to the Park last week. I saw a tree that the top was white. I asked a friend what it was, and she said the frost had got it. Is that right?

Your loving niece, CARRY S. BASS.

This letter was embellished by a drawing of a tree. When the children are too young to write, they send as dues simple drawings. The dues are so creditable one wishes there was space to reproduce them all. No topic developed greater originality of thought or produced more interest than the debates. Here is one typical of the whole on, "Worms have an easier and better life than boys and girls."

Affirmative.—It seems to me that there is really no comparison between the life of worms, and boys and girls. Of course, worms have much the better time. Who ever heard of a worm being called out of its bed at an unearthly hour to get ready for school? Who ever heard of a worm having to learn a lesson in the greatest common divisor or the least common multiple? Who ever heard of a worm having to have its hair combed and curled? Do you suppose an angling worm ever had to be lectured because its teeth were not properly taken care of, its finger nails not properly cleaned, and its clothes not properly brushed? Miss President, did you ever hear of a worm having the stomach-ache from eating green apples? How many poor little boys and girls have cried half of the night as a result from eating them, and then the next day dosed with the bitterest of bitter medicine! To be sure I have seen boys and girls wiggling like worms to get out of learning their arithmetic, geography, or language, but who ever saw a worm wiggle because it had to learn them? Who has ever seen a boy or girl living in such a beautiful silken home as we find worms inhabiting?

Why, Miss President, only a short time ago my father bought a bushel of beautiful sweet apples, but what do you suppose we found living inside of all this beauty? Worms, comfortable worms! Now, can you find me a

boy or girl that has such a beautiful home? All that they had to do in order to have a nice, delicious breakfast was just to eat. No coal to be brought up, no dishes to wash after they had eaten, no floor to sweep, nothing to do but to curl up and go to sleep. Why, Miss President, it seems so foolish to even think of comparing the hard life of a boy or girl to the easy life of a worm. Then, too, think of their work of art. Can you find me a boy or girl that can make such beautiful lace work as a worm can make?

Cecil May Hull.

Negative.—Children can go on errands and worms cannot. Worms are so useless that we use them for fish bait. Worms get in our walnuts, hickory nuts, chestnuts, and all kinds of nuts. Worms get in our nice, red, and juicy apples and spoil them. Worms spoil plums, peaches, and all kinds of fruit.

Worms eat our cabbage also. If you can tell me what good worms do, I will tell you what harm they do. Worms cannot play any kind of an instrument. They cannot sweep the floor, wash dishes, iron clothes, or run as fast as children can. They cannot draw or do such beautiful paintings as children can. If you say to a child, "Please bring me that chair," the child would do it without any trouble; but if you say that to a worm he could not do it. Worms cannot invent automobiles or any kind of machinery. Worms are not looked upon as anyone, or anything of any account. Miss President, I think children have an easier life than worms because their fathers and mothers feed and clothe them, while the worms have to crawl about and support themselves. If we step on a worm we go right along and think nothing of it, but if a child gets stepped on by a horse there is quite a difference. Worms cannot build houses, sow seed, drive horses, milk cows, hunt eggs, or pick berries. I think I have shown you that children are better and have an easier life than worms do.

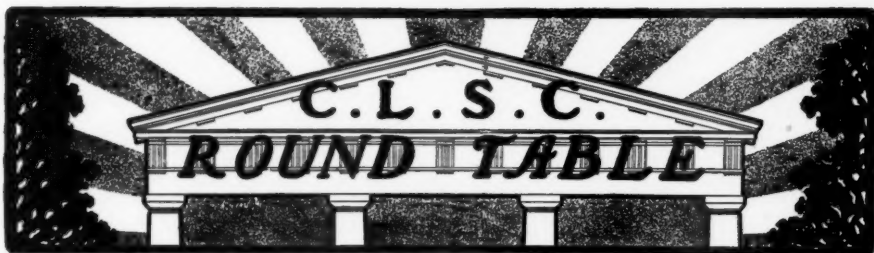
LEON A. HAZEN.

The questions asked by the children are as diversified as are natural laws. I recall a few. Do all water plants make water pure? What is the difference between a nuthatch and a woodpecker? Why does the cactus or prickly pear always grow near a tree or fence?

Speaking of the value of this correspondence in language work one teacher writes:

"The language work is better than that done by the same grade last year, and the letters are really interesting as this incident tends to prove. Two ladies called while I was correcting the letters handed in as a language exercise. One of them was desirous of knowing what a child of eight or nine years would write. I gave her a letter which she read and passed to her companion, asking, at the same time, to see the other letters. They read the entire seventeen. The children had written about a walk along the bank of the creek."

In a future article I shall touch upon the value of these clubs in school discipline.



COUNSELORS OF THE CHAUTAUQUA LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC CIRCLE.

JESSE L. HURLBUT, D. D.  
LYMAN ABBOTT, D. D.  
HENRY W. WARREN, D. D.  
J. M. GIBSON, D. D.

EDWARD EVERETT HALE, D. D.  
JAMES H. CARLISLE, LL. D.  
WM. C. WILKINSON, D. D.  
W. P. KANE, D. D.

MISS KATE F. KIMBALL, Executive Secretary.

Through the courtesy of the C. L. S. C. Society of the Hall in the Grove of Cincinnati, we are permitted to use the following letter from Bishop Vincent which was read at the recent annual reunion of the society. The full program of this anniversary occasion is given in the news from the circles:

I hope in August of the coming summer to see some of you at Chautauqua.

That your reunion at this time may be full of pleasure and inspiration is the earnest prayer of your fellow Chautauquan,

JOHN H. VINCENT.



ZÜRICH, December 26, 1902.

*My dear fellow Chautauquans:*

From the shores of old Zürichsee to my friends by the banks of the Ohio — greeting!

I use pen, ink, and paper; I might use wire, cable, and lightning. The coming time is not far off when through the viewless air by wireless telegraphy we may girdle the globe with our messages of friendship and hope!

It is a great age in which we live. And to *know* our times and the forces, human and divine, that make it is an ambition every way worthy. And this is the aim of Chautauqua. We study the present more than we do the past. We study the past that we may better know the present; and we examine both that we may look into the future, plan for it, capture it, and use it in the interest of personal character and a world-wide Christian civilization.

This connecting of past, present, and future is a noble unity; this seeking of individual culture for the universal good constitutes the splendid idea and purpose of Chautauqua. Simply to *think* of it enlarges one, to *desire* it ennobles one, and to *seek* it eagerly and steadily gives one the strength and joy of life.

EDUCATION AND MANNERS.

The study of our German neighbors during these next few weeks will give us a chance for some interesting comparisons. For although we are viewing the German through the eyes of an Englishman, we know our national traits too well not to realize that we can learn much from a people whom we are sometimes pleased to call "uncivilized." Some years ago, our own countryman, Bayard Taylor, in writing of his experience in German society at Weimar said:

The hospitality of the old families is so simple, frank, and cordial as to be worthy of notice in these showy and luxurious days. . . . I admit to the fullest extent the intellectual egotism of the German race, for I have often enough been brought into conflict with it; yet there is an exceedingly fine and delicate manifestation of social culture which I have nowhere found so carefully observed as in Weimar. I allude to that consideration for the single stranger which turns the topics of conversation in the direction of his knowledge, or his interests. How often have I seen, both in America and in England, a foreigner introduced to a small circle in which the discussion of personal matters, whereof he could have had no knowledge, was quietly continued until the company dispersed!

Possibly many of us can recall occasions similar to those above described, and in this connection may feel the force of what President Eliot once said regarding character-

istics of the truly educated person: "Wider and deeper interests; a richer and more refined speech; gentler manners."



#### A DIPLOMATIC CONFERENCE.

A well-known naturalist, in suggesting to teachers some ways in which they might interest their pupils in the study of insects, emphasized this thought: "Always lead the child to see life from the insect's point of view." Our circles will find this bit of pedagogical wisdom a good thing to apply in their discussion of subjects which are not in the line of nature study. The chapter on Mexico in our diplomacy series for this month, might be studied very successfully by dividing the circle into two sections, one of which should represent Mexico, and the other the United States. Some little time should be allowed to work up the subject. The Mexican side would try to get the point of view of the Mexicans as they looked at things in those turbulent times, and these members would stand for the rights of the Mexicans as tenaciously as if they had been born south of Texas. The United States contingent would perhaps have less trouble in getting a proper perspective for its views, but, in this case also, much could be learned about the state of feeling in the early part of the century. Let these two sides resolve themselves into a diplomatic conference under the direction of a good leader. The points of dispute could be taken up one by one and after being discussed, the leader, with two other members previously appointed to act as umpires, should decide

which side has the stronger case and should record the decision. At a following meeting the committee should bring in its report summing up the points brought out, and giving its decision upon the moral aspects of the whole case. Circles which try this plan and take pains to "get the insect's point of view" will not soon forget this chapter in the history of their country.



Fortunately, good habits as well as bad ones are not easy to break! Here is a graduate of the Class of '95 whose work takes him from home shortly after six in the morning and keeps him busy till 7 P. M. It is seven years since he graduated from the four years' course, but he has established the habit of getting results out of his life by planning for them. So he keeps on with his study schemes. When sending in one of his memoranda he wrote: "Two or three times I was not able to look at my books for three or four months at a time



DANNECKER'S BUST OF SCHILLER.

which almost completely discouraged me, but at it I would go again and here it is completed by persistency."



#### DANNECKER'S BUST OF SCHILLER.

The sculptor Dannecker was the friend and schoolmate of Schiller when they were boys together in Stuttgart, and the friendship continued to the end of the poet's life. A visitor to Dannecker's studio in the late years of the sculptor's life, tells of the delight with which the venerable artist recalled the days of Schiller's young manhood. Schiller had said to him, "You must make my por-



trait," and the artist in describing the first sitting says:

I told him to come early because I knew that he would then be fresh, and by thus coming to me he would be obliged to go into the open air, for he did not live very near me and would have some distance to walk. And so he came, and he was excited and pleased, and when he entered my room with a light, elastic step—his eye bright, and his whole countenance fresh and cheerful, and his hair off his temples—I determined to make him as he then looked.

The bust as the sculptor made it was more than life size. To the artist's mind, heroic proportions best expressed the poet's personality. Carlyle, who was a ten-year-old boy when Schiller died, has given us a living description of the poet, gathered from his various portraits, as well as from other authentic sources:

He was tall and strongly boned, but unmuscular and lean; his body, it might be perceived, was wasting under the energy of a spirit too keen for it. His face was pale, the cheeks and temples rather hollow, the chin somewhat deep and slightly projecting, the nose irregularly aquiline, his hair inclined to auburn. Withal his countenance was attractive, and had a certain manly beauty. The lips were curved together in

cheeks, and the brow was high and thoughtful. To judge from his portraits, Schiller's face expressed well the features of his mind: it is mildness tempering strength; fiery ardor shining through the clouds of



C. L. S. C. RALLYING DAY RECEPTION AT CHAUTAUQUA. THE NEW ENGLAND TREE.

suffering and disappointment, deep out patiently endured. Pale was its proper tint; the cheeks and temples were best hollow. There are few faces that affect us more than Schiller's: it is at once meek, tender, unpretending, and heroic.



#### MODERN USES OF OLD MYTHS.

Last month in the journey to Nuremberg we found ourselves at the source of Wagner's great opera of "The Meistersingers." This month in our trip to the land of Luther we discover the mythical home of Venus in the Thuringian forest, and the region of the Tannhäuser myth woven by Wagner into another great opera. Those whose libraries include "Legends of the Wagner Operas" by Jessie L. Weston, will find in this book one of the earliest medieval poems which gives the adventures of the Knight Tannhäuser. This myth, like many others, shows numerous variations. In one of these, St. Elizabeth, the sainted heroine of the grim old Wartburg, plays an important part in the salvation of the knight, and it is this version



C. L. S. C. RALLYING DAY RECEPTION AT CHAUTAUQUA. "BEYOND THE MISSISSIPPI" TREE.

a line, expressing delicate and honest sensibility; a silent enthusiasm, impetuosity not unchecked by melancholy, gleamed in his softly kindled eyes and pale

which Wagner has used for the story of his opera.

Some of our readers, to whom the language of poetry especially appeals, will find an exquisite rendering of the story of Tannhäuser, a still different version from any of the above, in the poems of Emma Lazarus. In *The Library Shelf*, on page 653, we quote one of the most beautiful passages of this poem, which gives a hint of its quality. To those who do not know of the life and work of Emma Lazarus an attractive "byway" will have appeared, well worth exploring.



#### A RUSSIAN CHAUTAUQUA STUDENT.

A member of the Class of 1905 who is a native Russian, and a student at the Imperial Alexander Lyceum in St. Petersburg, gives us an interesting glimpse of the methods of that famous institution. He says: "I add a remark about the Lyceum, because strangers generally confound it with French lyceums which give only secondary education. In Russia there exists only one lyceum—the Imperial Alexander. It gives a fuller course in laws, and graduates higher than the university."

Of the six classes comprised in the Lyceum, three are for secondary education and the other three, "quite other in form and character, for university education." Our Chautauqua student enumerates some of the subjects with which his course deals as follows: Russian church history, general church history, Russian and general history and literature; French, German, and English literature, and hygiene, Russian law, church law, and general law in its various forms—civil, marine, international, etc., and political economy. In the evenings, once a week, reports upon practical subjects are read. He mentions that all of the above subjects are required of all students; but in addition to these are elective courses in orchestral music, singing, fencing, and riding.

It is pleasant to know something of the surroundings of this fellow Chautauquan, so far distant from the great majority of his

1905 classmates. We shall hope later to learn other items of interest relating to student life in Russia.



The Bryant Bell at Chautauqua was rung at noon on February 23rd in honor of the seventieth birthday of Chancellor Vincent.



The memory selections in the membership book give Goethe's poem on "The Erl King" for March, and Schiller's "The Maiden from Afar" for April. As our critical study of Schiller comes in March, while Goethe's "Faust" will occupy April and May, we suggest that the two poems change places in the monthly calendar.



Attention is called to an error in the white seal memoranda for the current year, by which Question 36 seems to refer to Petrarch. The reference is really to Boccaccio.



#### SOME MAP STUDY PLANS.

A first glance at the map of Germany suggests a hopeless tangle of kingdoms, duchies, and little principalities, which set at defiance all our notions of an orderly empire. But just because the composition of Germany is a sort of Chinese puzzle it may stimulate our curiosity and set us to discovering its component parts. Some of the circles last winter tried a plan of drawing maps by which the members were allowed ten minutes to study a country from a large map hung up before them, and then each drew the map from memory, locating the larger features only. A similar exercise might be tried for the map of Germany, the chief difficulty being that it is hard to find a large map which is sufficiently clear to be seen at a distance. If one member of the circle could be prevailed upon to make a large outline map, the others could carry out this plan to great advantage. The maps should be hung on the wall after the contest is over and the maker of the best one decorated with the "Iron Cross." At a later meeting each might be allowed to draw an outline map directly from the large copy, and then be required to add the cities

from memory. A study of the divisions of the empire would naturally lead to a wish to know something of each; the states might be assigned to different members who would bring, occasionally, items of interest relating to them.

Another form of map study, which would be very profitable and pleasant, would be for each member to draw his own map at home and then cut it up into sections making a dissected map. These maps could be distributed, and if the "dissections" were made, so far as possible, on the lines of natural boundaries, something more than mere manual dexterity would count in fitting the different divisions into place.



#### WHAT OUR YOUNG PEOPLE MISS.

Those of us who have little time to read but who feel sure we could fill that time to advantage, often forget how different the world of books appears to young people. How many boys and girls live entirely outside of the enchanted realms of Scott and Dickens at the very age when they should be reading them, simply for lack of a friendly hand to start them on the right track? Browning and Ruskin ought to be much more than names to our young people, and happily our high schools now give better attention to literature than they did twenty years ago. But after all there is no source of cultivation for a child to be compared to the atmosphere of a cultivated home. Some things we must breathe in with our native air, if our lives are to be enriched by them. Let us watch a little more helpfully the reading of the boys and girls who are nearest to us. Scott and Dickens may no longer appeal to us but let us help these young people to their rightful inheritance, even if it is at some sacrifice to ourselves.



A distinguished scientist in one of our leading universities used to give himself up for an hour or two once a week, to the friendly companionship of a boy neighbor ten years old. The boy had just reached the "Cooper" stage in his literary develop-

ment. Doubtless the melodramatic adventures of the Deerslayer did occasionally pall upon the scientific friend, but the boy's delight, and the privilege of giving him this personal introduction to a famous masterpiece, must have been their own reward. If there were more of this literary companionship between young people and their elders, the professors of English would not tell such melancholy tales as the following which is related in the *Literary Digest*:

An instructor in English literature in Tufts College recently tested the knowledge of the average undergraduate in regard to standard English authors, by submitting to his students a list of four groups of questions as follows: Name six plays of Shakespeare and two novels by Scott. Who is the author of "Paradise Lost," "The Pickwick Papers," "The Bigelow Papers," "Adam Bede," "Idylls of the King," "Abou Ben Adhem"? In what book does each of the following characters occur: Mordecai, Iago, Becky Sharp, King Agrippa, Minnehaha? Name one work each of Wordsworth, Carlyle, Ruskin, Matthew Arnold, Browning. The examinees were sixteen men and eleven women—three seniors, thirteen juniors, nine sophomores, two freshmen—twenty-seven in all. Fifteen could not name two of Scott's novels, but only two failed to name six of Shakespeare's plays. Seven did not know who wrote the "Idylls of the King," twenty did not know "Iago," and thirteen did not know "Becky Sharp." Twenty-four knew no work of Matthew Arnold's, fifteen no work of Carlyle's or Browning's, and eighteen no work of Ruskin's.



"Prognostics told man's near approach;

So in man's self arise

August anticipations, symbols, types

Of a dim splendor, ever on before

In that eternal circle life pursues."



#### WHEN WAS VENICE FOUNDED?

The "Vergil" Circle of Binghamton, New York, have noted an error in "Men and Cities" on page 167, where the Genoese are represented as having defeated the Venetians at Chioggia. The sentence in question should read, "when she was defeated by them in the battle of Chioggia." These Chautauquans who are putting good hard study into their work, as will be seen from the circle reports this month, also ask why the date of the founding of Venice is given in the history as 421, and in Professor Kuhns' "Gondola ride" as 452. It will perhaps clear up the

puzzle for some readers also, if we quote the following from Horatio F. Brown's "Venice":

The Venetian official account always assigned the 25th of March, 421, as the day on which Venice was born. Such precision is both misleading and futile. But it is based upon a document well known to Venetian historians, the famous commission of the three consuls who were sent from Padua to superintend the building of a city at Rialto, where they might concentrate the population and commerce of the lagoons. "On the 25th of March, about midday, was the foundation stone laid." There is little doubt that the document, as we have it, is a forgery; though it is highly probable that its substance is true to fact. . . . It is the year 452, however, which has generally been accepted as the birth-date of Venice. That is the year of Attila's invasion, in which Aquileia fell, and the Northern Italian cities were sacked by the Huns. Although the year 452 has no more claim than the year 421, to be reckoned as the precise date for the foundation of Venice, yet it undoubtedly marks the first great point in the development of the lagoon population into a separate state.



#### SUPPLEMENTARY SEAL COURSES FOR THE CURRENT YEAR.

Announcement has already been made to the graduates of the following specialized supplementary courses, arranged for those who are interested in specializing upon some of the subjects studied in the current year's course. Memoranda have been prepared upon each one of these five courses, and a fee of twenty-five cents for any one course covers the expense of the memoranda and seal. The courses are open to undergraduates as well as to graduates, and a garnet seal is awarded for each course. A circular giving price list may be secured from the office.

##### Course 1.

Formative Incidents in American Diplomacy. The Foundations of American Policy. A. B. Hart. America's Foreign Policy. Theodore S. Woolsey. (THE CHAUTAUQUAN, October to June 1901-02.)

##### Course 2.

A Reading Journey in Italy. (THE CHAUTAUQUAN, October to January; also "In Vergil's Italy.")  
Makers of Florence. Mrs. M. O. W. Oliphant.  
Tuscan Cities. W. D. Howells.  
Romola. George Eliot.

##### Course 3.

A Reading Journey in Italy. (THE CHAUTAUQUAN, October to January; also "In Vergil's Italy").  
Rome of Today and Yesterday. Dennie; or, Zola's Rome, 2 vols.  
Italian Journeys. W. D. Howells.

The Marble Faun. Hawthorne.

Byron's Child Harold.

##### Course 4.

Giotto. H. Quilter (Lives of the Artists).  
Da Vinci. J. Paul Richter (Lives of the Artists).  
Dürer. Richard Ford Heath (Lives of the Artists).  
Holbein. Joseph Cundall (Lives of the Artists).

##### Course 5.

Life of Lessing. T.W. Rolleston (Great Writers series).  
Goethe and Schiller. Boyesen.  
Life of Heine. William Sharp (Great Writers series).  
A Century of German Lyrica. Kroecker



#### A REREADING PROGRAM.

Why would it not be a good plan for a circle to have a "rereading program"? Let each member select, without consulting the rest, some passage from the year's work which he considers worth rereading. The time permitted may be limited to five or to ten minutes. Some might be allowed more time and others less, but it would be possible to gauge the time precisely so that the evening would be full of variety. Each member could be prepared with several selections in order to avoid duplicates, and if prose and poetical selections were interspersed, the program though an impromptu one would be well balanced. It might be well to feel the pulse of the circle beforehand, and if necessary assign to certain ones prose, and to others verse, but these are details which each circle would naturally work out for itself. The idea seems worth trying. The rereading of a passage often will reveal a charm that we had not expected, just as the singing of a familiar song touches us anew, though we have heard it many times before.



One of the latest applicants for membership in the Class of 1905, writes from Dawson, Yukon Territory, Canada. He says: "Can an isolated 'Klondiker' become a member of the C. L. S. C. and derive any benefit therefrom? Is it possible for me to take up your regular four years' course, considering the difficulty of obtaining books, etc?" He sends his first payment in order to insure speedy enrollment, and he will soon find by experience, as many others have done, that Chautauqua's helpful ministries can be felt in the uttermost parts of the earth.

## C. L. S. C. ROUND TABLE.

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### OUTLINE OF READING AND PROGRAMS.

C. L. S. C. MOTTOES.

"We Study the Word and the Works of God."

"Let us Keep our Heavenly Father in the Midst."

"Never be Discouraged."

C. L. S. C. MEMORIAL DAYS.

OPENING DAY—October 1.

BRYANT DAY—November, second Sunday.

MILTON DAY—December 9.

COLLEGE DAY—January, last Thursday.

LANIER DAY—February 3.

SPECIAL SUNDAY—February, second Sunday.

LONGFELLOW DAY—February 27.

SHAKESPEARE DAY—April 23.

ADDISON DAY—May 1.

SPECIAL SUNDAY—May, second Sunday.

SPECIAL SUNDAY—July, second Sunday.

INAUGURATION DAY—August, first Sunday after first Tuesday.

ST. PAUL'S DAY—August, second Saturday after first Tuesday.

RECOGNITION DAY—August, third Wednesday.

### OUTLINE OF REQUIRED READING.

FEBRUARY 25—MARCH 4—

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN: Critical Studies in German Literature—Lessing.

Required Book: Imperial Germany. Chap. 5.

MARCH 4—11—

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN: Formative Incidents in American Diplomacy. Chap. 11.

Required Book: Imperial Germany. Chap. 6.

MARCH 11—18—

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN: The Land of Luther.

Required Book: Imperial Germany Chap. 7.

MARCH 18—25—

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN: Formative Incidents in American Diplomacy. Chap. 12.

Required Book: Imperial Germany. Chap. 8.

MARCH 25—APRIL 1—

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN: Critical Studies in German Literature—Schiller.

Required Book: Imperial Germany. Chap. 9.

### SUGGESTIVE PROGRAMS FOR LOCAL CIRCLES.

We are so accustomed to think of Madame de Staël as a brilliant conversationalist and leader of a famous salon, that we almost forget her very great services to literature, not the least of which was her masterly work on Germany. Here we have the Germans of one hundred years ago described from a French point of view, the critical observations being interspersed with personal experiences which add to the charm of the book. Our circles will do well to make the acquaintance of this distinguished Frenchwoman in her role of author and critic. A very vivid picture of Luther's time is given by Eugene Lawrence, in an article in *Harper's Magazine* for June, 1869, entitled "Leo and Luther." The process of electing a pope in the sixteenth century is well worth understanding. A very effective paper might be written contrasting two famous popes, Leo X. of Luther's day, and Leo XIII. of our own. Marion Crawford's article, in the *Century Magazine* for February, 1896, suggests the simplicity of the present surroundings of the pope as compared with those of Luther's time.

FEBRUARY 25—MARCH 4—

1. Paper: Lessing. (See Life of Lessing, by Sime.)

2. Reading: Selections from "Nathan the Wise."

(It would add to the effectiveness if the readers should dress in costume. Some one should be appointed to explain the connecting links.)

3. Reading and Discussion: Physical Education applied to Housework. (Page 529 of February CHAUTAUQUAN. The circle can make this especially practical if they can secure some teacher of physical culture to guide the discussion.)

4. Roll-call: Quotations from "Nathan the Wise," or personal bird study reports on the chickadee. (See article, page 475, in February CHAUTAUQUAN.)

5. Debate: Resolved, That the advantages of paternal government are greater than the disadvantages. (See "Imperial Germany." "The Strength and Weakness of Socialism," R. T. Ely. "Our

Foolish Fear of Paternalism," *New England Magazine*, October, 1895.)

MARCH 4—11—

1. Papers: The Youth of Bismarck; Bismarck and William I. (See bibliography at end of chapter in "Imperial Germany"; also numerous magazine articles in Poole's index.)

2. Readings: Bismarck at Friedrichsruh. (Selection from article in *Century Magazine* for November, 1893.) "My visit to Bismarck." (THE CHAUTAUQUAN, December, 1894.)

3. Roll-call: Five minute reports on the history of the present South American republics, giving the most important events connected with each.

4. Reading: Selection from "The United States of Brazil." (See page 584 of this magazine.)

5. A Diplomatic Conference on Chap. 11 of "Formative Incidents." (See suggestions in Round Table.)



## MARCH 11-18—

1. Map Review: The German Empire. (See suggestions in Round Table.)
2. Papers: The atmosphere of the leading European courts in Luther's time. (See general histories.) John Huss and Jerome of Prague. (See "The Story of Germany," S. Baring-Gould.)
3. Reading: Leo X. and Luther. (See *Harper's Magazine*, June, 1869; also Symonds's "The Age of the Despots," pp. 435-446.)
4. Papers: Luther's Personal Traits. The Lutheran Church. (See lives of Luther; also encyclopedias and numerous magazine articles on the Lutherans.)
5. Readings: The Barbarossa legend of Kyffhäuser in Longfellow's "Poems of Places. Germany"; also chapter on the Kyffhäuser in Bayard Taylor's "Byways of Europe"; also the story of Elizabeth of Hungary. (See Mrs. Jameson's "Legends of the Monastic Orders.")
6. Roll-call: The associations of the various German towns connected with Luther's life. (See Baedeker's Northern Germany; also encyclopedias.)
7. Reading: The Story of Tannhäuser. (See "Wagner's Heroes." Constance Maud; also poem by Emma Lazarus, and any of the volumes of Stories of the Wagner Operas.)
8. Music: Pilgrims' Chorus from Tannhäuser.

## MARCH 18-25—

1. Discussion of Chap. 12 of Formative Incidents. (Each member may be assigned a certain section of the chapter to study with especial care and upon which to give any additional points which he may look up.)
2. Roll-call: Reports on Highways and Byways for the current month.

3. Reading: Selections from Germany and her Polish Subjects. (See page 573 of this magazine.)
4. Quiz on Imperial Germany. Chap. 7, "The Army." (It would make a most interesting feature of the meeting if some one especially posted on American army subjects could be invited to conduct the quiz, and supplement with comparisons between German and American methods.)
5. Interesting points in Chap. 8 emphasized by each member's reporting on three which seem to him especially important.
6. Readings: Selection from chapters on "The Upper Nobility" and "The Lower Nobility" in "Germany, Present and Past," by S. Baring-Gould.

## MARCH 25-APRIL 1—

1. Papers: The Early Life of Schiller; his relation to Goethe; Some of the ideas expressed in his writings. (See bibliography.)
2. Readings: The Maiden from Afar. (See memory selection in C. L. S. C. membership book.) Madame de Staël on Schiller. (See The Library Shelf.) Carlyle on Schiller. (See The Library Shelf.)
3. Roll-call: Answered by quotations from Schiller.
4. Reading: Selections from Bayard Taylor's article in the *Atlantic Monthly* for January, 1875, describing Schiller's life at Weimar.
5. Discussion: Imperial Germany. Chap. 9. (It is suggested that the four sections of this chapter be assigned to four different members each of whom shall lead the discussion on a given section. It would be interesting to compare German society with American, as far as possible, and to have one member note the particulars in which we may profitably learn from our neighbors across the sea.)



## THE TRAVEL CLUB.

The Luther country is rich in associations, not only relating to the great reformer, but pertaining to the German myths, as in the case of Tannhäuser, St. Elizabeth, the Barbarossa legend, etc. In connection with the Tannhäuser legend, it will be interesting to read the version given by Emma Lazarus in her beautiful poem of that name to be found in her collected poems. Her tragedy of "The Dance to Death" also commemorates a thrilling chapter in Jewish history, the scene of which was in Thuringia. Weimar belongs to this enchanted region, and here was centered the life and work of many of Germany's greatest poets and musicians. The programs suggest different lines to be followed out by the travel club, but the references given may be supplemented of course to great advantage by all who have access to good sized libraries.

## First Week—

1. Roll-call: The associations of the various German towns connected with Luther's life. (See Baedeker's "Northern Germany," also encyclopedias.)
2. Papers: The "atmosphere" of the leading European courts in Luther's time (see histories of the different countries); John Huss and Jerome of Prague. (See "The Story of Germany," S. Baring-Gould.)
3. Readings: "The Barbarossa Legend of Kyffhäuser." (See "Poems of Places—Germany," also chapter in Bayard Taylor's "Byways of Europe.") Selection from "In the Heart of the Harz," *Harper's Magazine*, April, 1878, or "The Harz Mountains," June, 1873.
4. Papers: Melancthon and Erasmus; Social Conditions in Germany. (See histories of Germany, and lives of Luther.)
5. Discussion: What Luther saw on his journey to Rome. (Different sections of his journey might be assigned to several people, each of whom

should try to picture his possible experiences, the famous people then living, the objects of interest in the towns, etc., at this period.)

Second Week —

1. Roll-call: Answered by selections from "Luther's Table Talk."
2. Papers: Leo X. and Luther. (See *Harper's Magazine*, June, 1869.) Charles V. and Luther. (See histories.)
3. Readings: Symond's "Age of the Despots," pp. 435-446; also Leo X. and Luther. (See The Library Shelf.)
4. Papers: Luther's personal traits; The Lutheran church. (See lives of Luther, articles in encyclopedias, and references in Poole's index.)
5. Discussion: The strength and the weakness of Luther's influence. (See article by F. H. Hedge in *Atlantic Monthly*, December, 1883.)
6. Reading: Selections from Phillips Brooks' essay on Luther.

Third Week —

1. Roll-call: Answered by quotations concerning the work of Richard Wagner. (Poole's index gives many articles relating to him.)
2. Papers: Religious plays and the Reformation. (See Chapter on "The Stage" in "Germany, Present and Past," by S. Baring-Gould;) Richard Wagner and his work (see lives of Wagner, and article in *Encyclopedia Britannica*, also Poole's index.)
3. Readings. Selections from the "Story of Tann-

häuser." (See "Wagner's Heroes." Constance Maud). Account of Elizabeth of Hungary (see Mrs. Jameson's "Legends of the Monastic Orders").

4. Music: Pilgrims' Chorus from Tannhäuser.
5. Papers: Johann Sebastian Bach (see *Encyclopedia Britannica*, and other works of reference); Liszt at Weimar (See article in *Century Magazine*, September, 1886); Fritz Reuter (see *Atlantic Monthly*, January, 1875).
6. Reading: The Fritz Reuter Celebration at Jena (*The Nation*, August 16, 1888); Selections from Reuter in "Humour in Germany" (Scribner & Co.)

Fourth Week —

1. Roll-call: Answered by quotations from Schiller.
2. Papers: Goethe at Weimar (see life by Lewes, and by Boyesen; also the *Outlook*, December 2, 1899; also Goethe's House at Weimar, *Scribner's Magazine*, November, 1889); Schiller at Weimar (see bibliography, also article by Bayard Taylor, *Atlantic Monthly*, January, 1875); Herder at Weimar (see lives of Schiller, Goethe and Herder).
3. Reading: Madame de Staël on Schiller (see The Library Shelf); also selections from Bayard Taylor's articles in the *Atlantic Monthly*, August 1875, and January 1877.)
4. Papers: Preller and his work at Weimar (see Bayard Taylor's article in *Atlantic Monthly*, January, 1875, also the *Art Journal* for 1881, page 289).
5. Readings: Selections from Schiller's lyrics.

### CURRENT EVENTS PROGRAMS.

#### DOMESTIC.

1. Roll-call: Answers to: What is the most important question now before the congress of the United States, and why?
2. Papers: (a) Phases of church progress in the United States. (b) Lutheranism in America. (c) Comparison of the Mexican war with the Philippine situation. (d) The Danish West Indies: their cost and their value.
3. Readings: (a) From "The American Invasion of Europe." (Current series in *Scribner's Magazine*.) (b) From "The Americanization of the World," by William T. Stead.
4. Pronunciation match in Cuban, Porto Rican, and Philippine geographical names.

#### FOREIGN.

1. Roll-call: Name the reforms which you consider practicable through international action, and give reasons therefor.
  2. Papers: (a) Character sketch of Prince Henry of Prussia. (b) Yellow journalism in European politics. (c) The tempest in Colombia. (d) Genesis and purport of Germany's naval policy. (e) Poland: Past, Present, and Future.
  3. Readings: (a) From "Germany and Her Polish Subjects." (March CHAUTAUQUAN.) (b) From chapter on "Commerce and Manufacture." (Sydney Whitman's "Imperial Germany.")
- Discussion: What foreign country is the best friend of the United States?

### NEWS SUMMARY.

#### DOMESTIC.

January 14.—President Roosevelt appointed the following men to represent the United States at the coronation of Edward VII.: Whitelaw Reid, special ambassador; Gen. James H. Wilson, for the army; and Capt. Charles E. Clark, for the navy. Oscar S. Straus, of New York, formerly United States minister to Turkey, was appointed as a permanent member of the

Committee of Arbitration at The Hague, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of ex President Harrison.

15.—The following United States senators were elected: A. B. Gorman, Maryland; J. B. Foraker, Ohio; and J. B. McCreary, Kentucky.

16.—Dr. J. L. M. Curry was appointed special envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to represent the president at the coming of age of the king

of Spain. Dr. Curry was formerly minister to Spain.

21.—United States Senators Allison and Dolliver were reelected by the Iowa legislature. Prof. Edmund J. James, of the University of Chicago, was chosen president of Northwestern University.

23.—John F. Dryden was elected senator from New Jersey for the unexpired term of the late Senator Sewell.

24.—The treaty of the cession of the Danish West Indian islands to the United States for \$5,000,000, was signed in Washington.

29.—Dr. D. C. Gilman was elected president of the Carnegie institution.

Feb. 4.—The United States senate passed a bill providing for a twenty-five per cent increase in the salaries of United States judges.

#### FOREIGN.

January 16.—King Edward opened the British Parliament in person, with elaborate ceremonial.

18.—The imperial yacht Hohenzollern sailed for New York from Germany.

22.—The son of Prince Ching was nominated to

represent China at the coronation of King Edward.

27.—The German emperor celebrated his birthday anniversary at Berlin with elaborate ceremonies.

29.—Vice-Admiral Sir Harry H. Rawson was appointed governor of New South Wales.

Feb. 4.—Chevalier Victor Zeggio, of Florence, Italy, was appointed by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company world's fair commissioner to Italy.

#### OBITUARY.

January 17.—Prof. James C. Van Benschoten, of Wesleyan University, died at Middletown, Conn.

19.—Joseph Burke, violinist and actor, who achieved prominence as the accompanist to Jenny Lind on her tour of the United States, died in New York.

21.—Camilla Urso, violinist, died in New York. Aubrey Thomas de Vere, poet, died in London.

31.—Prof. William G. Williams, of Ohio Wesleyan University, died at Delaware, Ohio. Mrs. Helen French Cochrane, authoress, died at Chester, New Hampshire.

February 4.—Hermann Wolff, the famous concert hall manager, who began his career as manager for Rubenstein, died in Berlin.

### THE LIBRARY SHELF.

#### MADAME DE STAËL'S FIRST GLIMPSE OF SCHILLER.

It is always interesting to look at a man through the eyes of his contemporaries, and when the contemporary belongs to a different nationality the view is likely either to be very prejudiced, or thoroughly impartial. It is a tribute to the nobility of Schiller's nature, that so formidable an antagonist as Madame de Staël confesses herself completely won by his unassuming manliness:

I saw Schiller for the first time, in the salon of the Duke and Duchesse of Weimar, in the presence of a society as enlightened as it was exalted. He read French very well, but he had never spoken it. I maintained, with some warmth, the superiority of our dramatic system over that of all others; he did not refuse to enter the lists with me, and without feeling any uneasiness from the difficulty and slowness with which he expressed himself in French, without dreading the opinion of his audience, which was all against him, his conviction of being right impelled him to speak. In order to refute him, I at first made use of French arms—vivacity and pleasantry; but in what Schiller said, I soon discovered so many ideas through the impediment of his words; I was so struck with that simplicity of character, which led a man of genius to engage himself thus in a contest where speech was wanting to express his thoughts; I found him so modest and so indifferent as to what concerned his own success, so proud and so animated in the defense of what appeared to him to be truth, that I vowed to him, from that moment, a friendship replete with admiration.—From "*Germany*."

#### CARLYLE ON SCHILLER.

Dr. Holmes once said that men unconsciously describe themselves in the characters which they draw. If an author thus puts himself into his own creations, may it not be true that when he draws the picture of a real man, his own views of life and his own aspirations unconsciously reveal themselves as he points out the strength or the weakness of another man's nature? This is one of the things that make a great man's view of another great man particularly well worth reading. We may not, at first thought, feel that Carlyle and Schiller have much in common, but as we read the following delicate analysis of the poet's life and character, we realize how fine and delicate also was the inner life of the man who thus describes him:

In his dress and manner, as in all things, he was plain and unaffected. Among strangers, something shy and retiring might occasionally be observed in him: in his own family or among his select friends, he was kind-hearted, free, and gay as a little child. In public, his external appearance had nothing in it to strike or attract. Of an unassuming aspect, wearing plain apparel, his looks as he walked were constantly bent on the ground; so that frequently, as we are told, "he failed to notice the salutation of a passing acquaintance; but if he heard it, he would catch hastily at his hat, and give his cordial "*Guten Tag*." Modesty, simplicity, a total want of all parade or affectation were

conspicuous in him. These are the usual concomitants of true greatness, and serve to mitigate its splendor. Common things he did as a common man. His conduct in such matters was uncalculated, spontaneous; and therefore natural and pleasing.

Schiller's heart was at once fiery and tender; impetuous, soft, affectionate, his enthusiasm clothed the universe with grandeur, and sent his spirit forth to explore its secrets and mingle warmly in its interests. Thus poetry in Schiller was not one, but many gifts. It was not the "lean and flashy song" of an ear apt for harmony, combined with a maudlin sensibility, or a mere animal ferocity of passion, and an imagination creative chiefly because unbridled; it was, what true poetry is always, the quintessence of general mental riches, the purified result of strong thought and conception, and of refined as well as powerful emotion. In his writings, we behold him a moralist, a philosopher, a man of universal knowledge: in each of these capacities he is great, but also in more; for all that he achieves in these is brightened and gilded with the touch of another quality; his maxims, his feelings, his opinions are transformed from the lifeless shape of didactic truths, into living shapes that address faculties far finer than the understanding. . . .

Doering tells us that a bookseller having traveled from a distance expressly to offer him a higher price for the copyright of *Wallenstein*, at that time in the press, and for which he was on terms with Cotta of Tübingen, Schiller answering, "Cotta deals steadily with me, and I with him," sent away this new merchant without even the hope of a future bargain. The anecdote is small; but it seems to paint the integrity of the man, careless of pecuniary concerns in comparison with the strictest uprightness in his conduct. In fact, his real wealth lay in being able to pursue his darling studies, and to live in the sunshine of friendship and domestic love. This he had always longed for; this he at last enjoyed. And though sickness and many vexations annoyed him, the intrinsic excellence of his nature checkered the darkest portions of their gloom with an effulgence derived from himself. The ardor of his feelings, tempered by benevolence, was equable and placid: his temper, though overflowing with generous warmth, seems almost never to have shown any hastiness or anger. To all men he was humane and sympathizing; among his friends, open-hearted, generous, helpful; in the circle of his family, kind, tender, sportive. And what gave an especial charm to all this was the unobtrusiveness with which it was attended: there was no parade, no display, no particle of affectation; rating and conducting himself simply as an honest man and citizen, he became greater by forgetting that he was great."

TANNHÄUSER, BY EMMA LAZARUS.

In the Round Table reference is made to the various versions of the Tannhäuser legend. The knight's experiences have been embodied in a beautiful poem by Emma Lazarus, from

which we select a typical passage. The scene is at Rome, whither Tannhäuser has gone to seek through the pope freedom from the curse of Venus, whose fateful words, "once being mine, thou art forever mine!" have filled him with despairing terror. He has just confessed his sin, and the cardinals cry out indignantly that he should be cast forth:

"But the knight never ceased his steady gaze  
Upon the Pope. At last,—'I have not spoken  
To be condemned,' he said, 'by such as these.  
Thou, spiritual Father, answer me.  
Look thou upon me with the eyes of Christ.  
Can I through expiation gain my shrift,  
And work mine own redemption?' 'Insolent man!'  
Thundered the Pope, 'is this the tone  
Wherewith thou dost parade thy loathsome sin?  
Down on thy knees, and wallow on the earth!  
Nay, rather go! there is no ray of hope,  
No gleam, through cycles of eternity,  
For the redemption of a soul like thine.  
Yea, sooner shall my pastoral rod branch forth  
In leaf and blossom, and green shoots of spring,  
Than Christ will pardon thee.' And as he spoke,  
He struck the rod upon the floor with force  
That gave it entrance 'twixt two loosened tiles,  
So that it stood, fast-rooted and alone.  
The knight saw naught, he only heard his judge  
Ring forth his curses, and the court cry out,  
'Anathema!' and loud, and blent therewith,  
Derisive laughter in the very hall,  
And a wild voice that thrilled through flesh and heart:  
'Once being mine, thou art forever mine!'  
Half-mad, he clasped both hands upon his brow,  
Amidst the storm of voices, till they died,  
And all was silence, save the reckless song  
Of a young bird upon a twig without.  
Then a defiant, ghastly face he raised,  
And shrieked, 'Tis false! I am no longer thine!'  
And through the windows open to the park,  
Rushed forth, beyond the sight and sound of men.

By church nor palace paused he, till he passed  
All squares and streets, and crossed the bridge of  
stone,

And stood alone amidst the broad expanse  
Of the Campagna, twinkling in the heat.  
He knelt upon a knoll of turf, and snapped  
The cord that held the cross about his neck,  
And far from him the leaden burden flung.  
'O God! I thank Thee, that my faith in Thee  
Subsists at last, through all discouragements.  
Between us must no type nor symbol stand,  
No mediator, were he more divine  
Than the incarnate Christ. All forms, all priests,  
I part aside, and hold communion free  
Beneath the empty sky of noon, with naught  
Between my nothingness and thy high heavens—

Spirit with spirit. O, have mercy, God!  
 Cleanse me from lust and bitterness and pride  
 Have mercy in accordance with my faith.  
 Long time he lay upon the scorching grass,  
 With his face buried in the tangled weeds.  
 Ah! who can tell the struggles of his soul  
 Against its demons in that sacred hour,  
 The solitude, the anguish, the remorse?

When shadows long and thin lay on the ground,  
 Shivering with fever, helpless he arose.  
 But with a face divine, ineffable,  
 Such as we dream the face of Israel,  
 When the Lord's wrestling angel, at gray dawn  
 Blessed him and disappeared."

[Poems of Emma Lazarus. By permission of the publishers, Houghton, Mifflin & Co.]



### NEWS FROM THE CIRCLES.

The present year of 1902 gives an opportunity for many twentieth anniversary celebrations of C. L. S. C. graduates, since the first C. L. S. C. class graduated in '82 and many of its members promptly laid the foundations of local societies of the Hall in the Grove.

A reunion which may properly come under this head was the banquet of the S. H. G. of Cincinnati, held at the Palace Hotel on the 25th of January. It is to be regretted that we cannot reproduce for the benefit of members of the Round Table, the very attractive program which sets forth the entertainment provided for this occasion. The program was printed in silver lettering on a card of rich garnet color, the official color of the Society of the Hall in the Grove. There were forty-one graduates present and each wore the garnet badge, in many cases the very badges which had passed through the golden gate at Chautauqua. Miss O'Connell, the president, writes that it was one of the most memorable anniversaries in their history. Graduates who had not met each other for years made the occasion delightful with their recollections of early Chautauqua days. We give the program below and publish in another part of the Round Table the letter from Bishop Vincent.

#### PROGRAM.

We will not speak of years tonight—  
 For what have years to bring,  
 But larger floods of love and light,  
 And sweeter songs to sing. —Holmes.

Bishop John H. Vincent, D. D., the Founder of the  
 Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle,  
 Miss Selina — Wood.

"A Noble  
 Of Nature's own creating."

Chautauqua, Miss Anna L. Foerster.  
 "A spot that is lovely when sunshine departs  
 And twilight creeps over the Lake."

The Golden Gate, Dr. J. C. Culbertson.  
 "Progress is a law of life."

Our friends among the speaking leaves,  
 Miss Harriet N. Wilson.  
 "A collection of books is a real university."

The Outside Barbarian, Rev. Gervaise Roughton.  
 "Heaven gives us friends to bless the present scene."  
 Letter for this Reunion from Bishop John H. Vincent,  
 at Zürich Switzerland.

#### Recitation.—

- a. "The Echo and the Ferry."—Jean Ingelow.
- b. The Forest Scene.—"As You Like It."

Miss Nellie Allan.

#### KENNESAW CIRCLE, MARIETTA, GEORGIA.

In very fitting proximity to this jubilant anniversary of twenty-year-old Chautauquans, is "a voice from the south" which shows that the same enthusiasm which characterized the Chautauquans of old, is stirring the hearts of the Class of 1905. Here is a circle which flourishes in the sunny south but which was born at Chautauqua. Twenty years hence we may expect to hear brave things of the "Society of the Hall in the Grove" of Marietta! The secretary writes that they have enjoyed their winter's work and especially the magazine

"The Kennesaw Circle at Marietta, Georgia, was organized in October 1901, with five members. The idea was transplanted from the mother Chautauqua direct, two Mariettans having spent last summer there. We named our circle in honor of the historic mountain at whose foot our town is situated, in the beautiful Piedmont region of northern Georgia.

"The members have shown much interest in the prescribed course of study, and have also been reading other books which bear upon Italian history and poetry. At the last meeting slips containing subjects were passed to each member, and one-minute talks were made upon such subjects as Venice, Julius Cæsar,





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## Good Advice

A writer in the Chaperone Magazine on Flannels, Blankets and Laces insists on little wringing for woollens and no rubbing for laces. Every intelligent woman has a method of her own but all agree on those two points—hard points using ordinary bar soap—harder still with penny—cheap Washing powders.

Have used Pearline a number of years, and like it very much for all kinds of flannel garments. They are soft and nice after washing. Mrs. Rev. C.T.

Am never without Pearline. Use it with the most delicate fabrics and with coarse things. Find it satisfactory in all things. Mrs. Rev. G.E.L.

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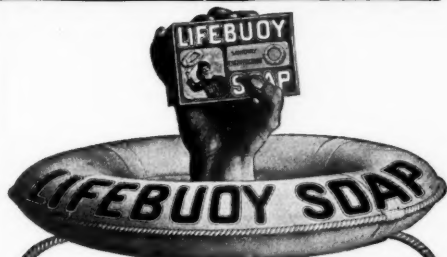
\$2,500 in cash prizes will be given to those who send us the largest number of subscriptions for McClure's Magazine before March 1, 1902. In addition to the prizes

### A Liberal Commission

will also be allowed on every subscription (46,469 subscriptions were received in the single month of Dec., 1900). Over 400,000 families now read it every month. The popularity of McClure's makes the work of its representatives easy and dignified. This is an excellent opportunity for school teachers, college students, and all persons who want to turn their leisure hours into profit.

A fuller explanation is given in the McClure's advertisement on pages **VIII** and **IX** of the December CHAUTAUQUAN. Write for full particulars and state you saw this announcement in THE CHAUTAUQUAN. Address,

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### A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY

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Dante, Lorenzo de Medici, Rome and Florence. One member recited, and the rest of the evening was passed in pleasant conversation.

We are studying with the hope of graduation and are planning to go to Chautauqua in 1905 to receive our diplomas. We meet monthly and are in correspondence with other Chautauquans. Our town supports a one-week Chautauqua every July, when some of the best speakers in the country are present.

The motto of the Kennesaw Circle is that of a well-known magazine: "From every man according to his ability; to every man according to his needs."

We shall take up the study of Germany with eager interest and anticipate much pleasure from it."

#### COLUMBIAN CIRCLE, LINCOLN, NEBRASKA.

This very entertaining pen picture of the Columbian Circle of Lincoln, Nebraska, raises the old vexed question, How to keep the men in our circles. We must not leave the busy fathers and brothers out of our great circles, and knowing the stress of modern life it is worth pondering how the circles can keep their all-around character. Men and women are necessary to each other. The women need the breadth of the man's point of view, the men need more of the atmosphere of a broad culture which the circle strives to promote.

Would it not be possible often to secure the help and interest of the men if the circle plan to give them positions of responsibility? One circle we recall which gave the men charge of current affairs, knowing their interest in the daily newspaper. Some suggestions on this point may be made by the circles. It is not an impossible problem. Let us study it and work it out among ourselves. "The ideal club is the men's and women's club."

"Our circle dates from the Columbian year, and this year finds it thriving and its members full of interest in the work. There have been years when our membership roll has been longer, but we have found that numbers do not always imply strength and are very well satisfied with our present list of thirteen.

"Our special occasions always come later in the year. In February it has been our custom to have a social evening to which are invited all alumni members as well as other friends, while the last meeting in June is reserved for special closing exercises, so the pen picture which I here present is of one of our regular meetings and not unlike all.

"Imagine yourself with us then, November the 26th, as by two's and three's we wend our way to the

home of Mrs. Richardson. We are a quarter of an hour late, as usual, but as that seems a confirmed habit of each member none of us suffers much inconvenience.

"It is only feminine voices in various keys you hear as we doff our wraps and gather in the parlor which from the multitude of palms, ferns, and trailing vines seems a green bower; of late years our members of the male persuasion have fallen from the grace of literary aspirations. It is only at the annual feast (not of reason) that we are honored, and the monotony relieved by the bass voices of the sterner sex.

"In the midst of our merry greetings and gay narration of the happenings since last we met, we catch the eye of our president and a hush falls as we rise for our evening devotions—the First Psalm in unison.

"Now our lessons begin and our hostess who was also our sweet—I say it advisedly—graduate of last year, and follows a not infrequent precedent of the Columbian Circle and continues with us—rises to lead in 'Formative Incidents in American Diplomacy.' Soon we are deep in the difficulties experienced by our first diplomats at the court of Louis XVI., and learning many things concerning our nation of which we have never dreamed. It is an interesting subject and the discussion brings out so many points that engross us, that ere we are aware the time has slipped away and the sharp tap of our president's pencil recalls us from the eighteenth to the twentieth century.

"Our president leads the next lesson and in this as in the preceding, each member must bear her part, and the white slips are passed around. A few minutes in which we cudgel our brains in an endeavor to reproduce the answer to the particular question which has fallen to our lot, then the soft voice of our leader breaks the stillness as she presents the connecting links between this lesson and the last. A half dozen sentences and she has transported us beyond the seas. We are marching with Frederick Barbarossa against the Milanese, waging the warfare which was the beginning of the united Italy of today. Gathering inspiration from our leader's complete mastery of the situation, we each answer our own question with a readiness that a few minutes before seemed impossible.

"Our lessons for the evening being over, we can settle back and listen to the two ten-minute reviews which form part of our program. 'The Inner Life of Fra Angelico' is given by Mrs. Keifer in such a realistic way that our love of art and longing for the beautiful is kindled anew. While Miss Rymal, our bright school teacher, leads us into the hitherto untrodden paths the 'Origin of Italian Literature' and charms us with the unknown.

"Our roll-call—'Quotations from Latin Poets'—finishes the evening. Finished? No it is just begun, for as we say good-night and wend our way homeward, as we close our eyes in sleep; or, next day, as we go about our work—for we are all busy people—the new thoughts abide, the fresh inspirations brighten and ennobles, while the memory of the social hour cheers as few hours do, and we say, 'All hail! Columbian Circle!'"



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## CLOUDCROFT, NEW MEXICO.

We are more than glad to welcome seven new Chautauquans who constitute the circle at Cloudcroft. The name has such an airy sound that we fancy it may be necessary for these readers to curb their aspirations occasionally lest they fly too high. But there is much to be said in favor of the C. L. S. C. as a balance wheel. We remember our first introduction to this region was a letter from Mrs. Florence Merriam Bailey who conducted the Bird Study page in the Round Table two years ago. She was off on a "birding tour" in the south, and wrote from Cloudcroft saying that, oddly enough, in what seemed to her an out-of-the-way part of the world, there was talk of a Chautauqua assembly. The region, she added, was a peculiarly favorable one for bird study. Since then the assembly has been realized and now here is the circle, its natural sequence. We hope that both assembly and circle may flourish and each help the other.

## THE C. L. S. C. AND THE CEDAR RAPIDS PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Cedar Rapids (Iowa) C. L. S. C.'s are putting their wits at the service of the free public library, for which additional books are needed. They have made a practise of keeping quotation books in their work, and now these well selected bits of literary lore are to be turned over to the community for twenty-five cents a book. It would be a help to other members if these Chautauquans would give us further particulars as to how they made their books, for the idea may be a useful one in some other community.

## RENEWING EUROPEAN EXPERIENCES.

A home circle of five in Hartford, Connecticut, describes itself as consisting of a kindergarten teacher, a stenographer, an agent for the humane society, one member who has spent some years in search of health, and the fifth who "fits into many places." They find themselves too busy to meet more than once a month, but these monthly meetings are most refreshing occasions. Two of the members spent five months in Europe in 1898, and four there last sum-

mer. They have between them "about three hundred and fifty pictures, besides small books galore." We can imagine that the three who have not yet made their European tour will have a remarkably good equipment for their journey when that happy day dawns for them.

## THE SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST.

The Antwerp, New York, Chautauquans send greetings to the Round Table. They say, "This is our third year's work and as our discipline has been rigid from the beginning, we report the survival of the fittest—fifteen members." This may sound a trifle severe to some of our readers, but the surviving fifteen seem to be having such a good time of it that we doubt not that justice has been tempered with mercy! The members all feel that their leader has been an inspiration and that they have widened their horizon in many ways.

## NEW CENTURY C. L. S. C., VINELAND, NEW JERSEY.

A "new century" development in this circle is that of having representatives from all foreign countries, and some sections of our own country, present at each meeting to give an international character to the gathering. The appointments are made at the beginning of the year and each member becomes for the next few months thoroughly foreign in her views of life, in so far as the working of one section of her brain is concerned. Anything of commanding interest is reported at each meeting from those countries whose claims seem to be most imperative. At a recent meeting current developments demanded reports from England, Scotland, Russia, Germany, Italy, and the Pacific Coast and New England. We presume if the world events in general become too extended, that some principle of selection is adopted by the leader.

## ELMIRA, NEW YORK.

A traveling library of one hundred books on Italian History and Literature, has added much to the resources of the "Current Topic Chautauquans" of Elmira. In their case they are adopting a new plan for their critic,



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requesting her to go over the required readings for the week and note all the words likely to be mispronounced. In this way correct pronunciations are emphasized and many words which would otherwise escape notice are brought into prominence. The various leaders are responsible for their own meetings and devise any plans that they think best to make them attractive. It will be seen that Italian art has received special attention from this circle:

We are enjoying a review of Italian art. Once a month we have a paper on some period. The first one was Roman art down to the early Christian art. The second paper continued the subject down to the early Florentine artists. Our next one we intend to have the early Christian churches.

We have had one open or social meeting, to which a limited number of our friends were welcomed. We invited the professor of the Latin department of Elmira College to talk to us. He chose for his subject a description of some of the Roman customs, including comments on "A Roman Dinner Party in the Time of the Empire." This address was much appreciated.

#### A SUMMING UP OF OPINIONS.

It might be an interesting exercise for the circles to appoint one of their number to classify the important events as reported by the circles in recent numbers of *THE CHAUTAUQUAN* and see what the general consensus of opinion is. Are our readers generally more impressed with the events of classic times or of the renaissance or of modern Italy, and are the selections on the whole well made? A report on these with some discussion as to their relative importance might be a very profitable feature of a circle program. In connection with the report of the following circle we give its answers to the suggested questions.

#### VERGIL CIRCLE, BINGHAMTON, NEW YORK.

It was this wide awake circle which detected some real as well as apparent discrepancies in statements made in the required reading, so we are quite prepared to find in the following account of its work evidences of a very wide awake personality. The leader, Mrs. Whipple, at whose home they meet, tells their story as follows:

The members are city school teachers, clerks, stenographers, and nurses, and they come with all the bright-

ness and enthusiasm of young life, each with her own individuality and special likes and dislikes of the reading. One is our historian. All questions puzzling us in "Diplomacy" are referred to her. Another can keep pace with the many popes and emperors. Still another one sees the beauty and delights of Horace, Vergil, and Dante.

Each and all of us are enthusiastic over Rome, Venice, and Florence, and with the membership book just at hand to help in the pronunciation, with all the views and pictures available, we feel that at least we are becoming a little familiar with these beautiful treasure spots of which this year's reading is so full.

Our time of meeting is a quarter after seven, and the first half hour, while we are arriving, is spent in social chat. Always at a quarter of eight we gather around the long dining-room table for roll-call, which is answered with a current topic of not more than a minute or two. At the last meeting of the month we use the search questions instead. The roll-call over, until half-past nine every moment is spent by following the program given in *THE CHAUTAUQUAN*, with a review of any items of particular interest, or points that trouble us, never allowing a word to be passed by that we are not familiar with, until all understand the pronunciation and meaning, a list of such words having been previously looked up and marked. Another half hour is spent socially with some little light refreshment and their cheery good-bye's stay with me through the week.

I asked them which I should say was the most successful meeting and they said, "each one." I think perhaps the evening we drew from memory a map of Italy and put in all the places we were familiar with, gave us as much real fun and has been a great source of enjoyment whenever referred to since, and yet was helpful to us all in many ways.

We use the credit system and the pleasant rivalry is a source of delight and inspiration to better work.

This is my fifth year and I am enjoying it better than any previous one.

#### PLACE.

The Ducal Palace, because of the simplicity and beauty of its structure and the sculptured corners telling the story of the drunkenness of Noah, the fall of Adam, and the judgment of Solomon; as well as the hall of the Grand Council where the "Paradise" of Tintoretto, the largest oil painting in the world is to be seen.

#### EVENTS.

1. War of Investitures, 1056.
2. Treaty of Constance, June 25, 1183.
3. Founding of Venice, 452.

#### PLACE.

Of all the beautiful cities of Italy I should stop first in Florence—the home of the Medici, the city of the lilies, field of flowers, the joy of the whole earth, the purely beautiful woman, the fairest and most famous daughter of Rome of which it is said every step is a picture.

## THE CHAUTAUQUA QUARTERLY

For March and May will give a complete prospectus of the coming 29th Annual Assembly at Chautauqua, on Chautauqua Lake, New York, including the program for each of the fifty-eight days. **THE QUARTERLY** will be amply illustrated with new engravings and will be of unusual interest to all Chautauquans.

The catalog for the Chautauqua Summer Schools will be issued in April. This will describe the 170 courses of the fourteen schools, giving the names of the faculty of one hundred instructors.

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## EVENTS.

The birth of Dante, of Michael Angelo, and of Galileo.

## PLACE.

Giotto's tower. It is the most beautiful bell-tower in the world, with its mosaics of precious marbles rising to an immense height above the pavement. It is the crowning work of art of him who was proud to be only a faithful workman. Finished by others, it is a monument to Giotto, teaching us the perpetuity of all things noble, beautiful, and grand.

## EVENTS.

1. Caesar's Roman conquest, 49 B. C.

2. Constantine builds his new capitol and dedicates it to the Virgin Mother of Jesus, 330 A. D.
3. Treaty of Constance, June 25, 1183.

## PLACE.

St. Peter's at Rome.

## EVENTS.

1. The introduction of the Christian religion even in Caesar's household.
2. The stand for liberty by the Florentines.
3. The sale of Investitures leading to the Reformation.



## ANSWERS TO SEARCH QUESTIONS.—FEBRUARY.

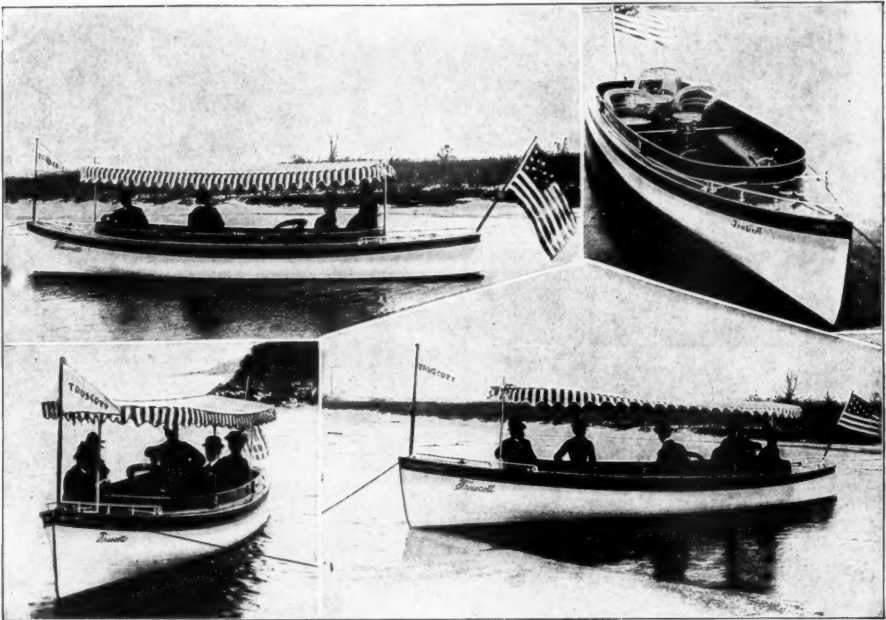
## "FORMATIVE INCIDENTS IN AMERICAN DIPLOMACY."

1. The Rambouillet decree was issued by Napoleon March 23, 1810. It provided for the seizure and sale of American vessels. 2. Two Bayards who have won fame in the diplomatic history of this country are James Asheton Bayard, 1767-1815, and Thomas Francis Bayard, his son. The former was federal member of congress 1797-1803, United States senator 1805-13, and commissioner to negotiate the treaty of Ghent in 1814. Thomas Francis Bayard has been successively United States senator, president pro tem of the senate, candidate for the presidency, secretary of state, and ambassador to England. 3. In all intents and purposes except in name, Maine was one of the original states of the union. At the close of the war the old spirit of independent personality and self-government made a forcible expression. The people sought to be separated from Massachusetts and to make their laws and their history in their own name. There were two parties, however, and the troubles which agitated the whole country at that time postponed action on this issue, and Maine continued almost forty years longer an integral part of Massachusetts, but was at no time a dependent province of that state. Everything prospered until the embargo act of 1808, cutting off commerce and the coast trade, struck Maine in a vital point. The war with England which soon followed almost destroyed its shipping. In 1815-16 not less than fifteen thousand people migrated to Ohio. In 1820 however, Maine was recognized as a separate state of the union. 4. Francisco Antonio Miranda was a Spanish-American revolutionist. He was an officer in the Spanish army in 1773-82, and subsequently served with the French allies of the North Americans, fought in the French republican army as general of the division 1792-93, and was accused before the revolutionary tribunal, but escaped. He spent many years in scheming for the emancipation of Spanish South America, and made an unsuccessful descent on the coast of Venezuela in 1806 with the design of leading a revolt. After the revolution of 1810 he returned to Venezuela, was made commander of the national army, and in April, 1812, was made

dictator. He died in captivity in Cadiz, Spain, in 1816. His influence in the Spanish-American revolution was very great, but mainly indirect, through the secret societies which he established and through his influence with European statesmen.

## "A READING JOURNEY IN CENTRAL EUROPE."

1. St. Lorenz, or Lawrence, was a Christian martyr of the third century, roasted alive in an iron chair at Rome. His festival is celebrated on August 10. St. Sebaldus, usually known as St. Sebald or Seward—as the anglicized form has it—is represented in the popular legends of Nuremberg as of Anglo-Danish lineage, coming from England with Boniface. St. Sebald is portrayed as a pilgrim and missionary, and is noted for many miracles. 2. Among the most famous works of Albrecht Dürer are the "Feast of the Rose Garlands," "Adoration of the Trinity," "Madonna of the Cut Pear," and "The Four Apostles." 3. Johann Tserclaes, Count of Tilly, lived from 1559 to 1632 and was a famous general in the Spanish, Bavarian, and Imperial service. He commanded the Catholic League at the beginning of the Thirty Years' war, conquered the Palatinate in 1622, stormed Magdeburg in 1631, was defeated by Gustavus Adolphus at Breitenfeld in September of that same year. In 1632 he was mortally wounded in a contest with Gustavus Adolphus. 4. In 1632, during the Thirty Years' war, Wallenstein besieged Gustavus Adolphus at Nuremberg, in an entrenched camp about the city, the blockade lasted for several weeks. In the end Wallenstein was victorious, but he did not follow up his advantages as he should have done. 5. The university town of Erlangen, which is situated in Middle Franconia, Bavaria, was founded by French refugees, but was ceded to Bavaria in 1810. 6. A ciborium is a receptacle for the holy eucharist. 7. Wilhelm von Kaulbach was a historical painter, a pupil of Cornelius. In 1847 he decorated the Treppenhause of the new museum at Berlin; in 1849 he was appointed director of the academy at Munich. He also illustrated many books, among others the works of Goethe, Shakespeare, and Schiller.



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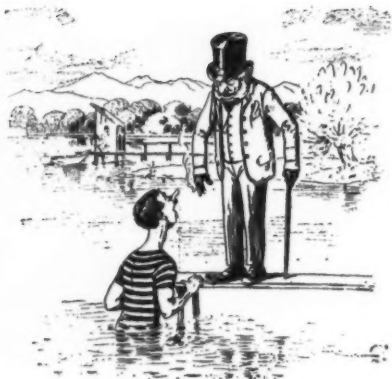
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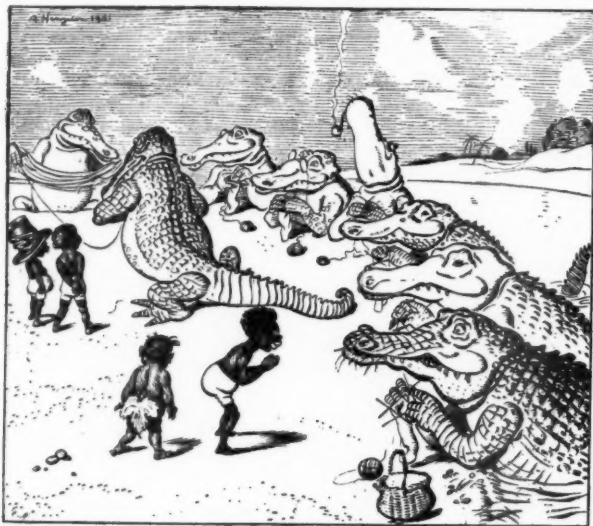
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# Chautauqua

## A System of Popular Education

**29TH ANNUAL ASSEMBLY**  
**July 2-Aug. 28, 1902** @ Chautauqua, N.Y.

Chautauqua is becoming more and more a center for the focusing of the vital ideas of the times. Realizing this, the management has planned the program along the lines of the various social and ethical movements of the present day. A week has been set apart for each of a number of these timely topics, and well-known people connected with the movements will be present and speak at the public meetings.

### I. SOCIAL SETTLEMENT WEEK.

July 6—July 12.

Miss Jane Addams, Hull House, Chicago, will be present and give a series of lectures. She will also conduct meetings at which other prominent settlement workers will speak.

### II. ARTS AND CRAFTS WEEK.

July 13—July 19.

During this period the popular movement for the development of individual handicraft will receive special attention. There will also be an Arts and Crafts Exhibition.

### III. YOUNG PEOPLE'S WEEK.

July 20—July 26.

At this time there will be discussions on the movement by the leaders of many of the young people's organizations of the country. Mr. John Willis Baer, general secretary of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, will be one of the speakers.

### IV. MUNICIPAL PROGRESS WEEK.

July 27—August 2.

Men foremost in the field of municipal reform will be present and give addresses on subjects connected with the movement.

### V. LABOR MOVEMENT WEEK.

August 3—August 9.

The Hon. Carroll D. Wright, U. S. Commissioner of Labor, will conduct the meetings of this week. He will give five lectures on the Modern Labor Movement, and will preside at a series of meetings which will be addressed by leading capitalists and labor leaders.

### VI. MODERN INDUSTRIAL WEEK.

August 10—August 16.

Interest at this time will be centered in the discussion, by prominent men, of the industrial advancement of the United States. Among those already secured to speak are George H. Daniels, G. P. A., New York Central R. R.; the Hon. Frank Vanderlip, Vice-President of the National City Bank and formerly Assistant Secretary; Hon. David R. Francis, President of Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

### VII. PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT WEEK.

August 17—August 23.

At this time there will be a series of meetings under the charge of the American League of Civic Improvement. They will be of especial interest to Chautauquans in view of the effort being made to improve the Assembly town along these lines.

#### SPECIAL WEEKS

At this time, when negotiations for many of the important speakers are pending, it is impossible to give a complete list of the engagements for the summer. The following, however, are some of those already engaged.

#### SERMONS AND DEVOTIONAL HOURS.

Bishop John H. Vincent, Zurich, Switzerland.  
 Rev. John McNeil, Scotland.  
 Rev. George Jackson, The Wesleyan Methodist, Edinburgh.  
 Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus, Chicago.  
 Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, New York City.  
 Dr. C. F. Aker, England.  
 Rt. Rev. Thomas F. Gailor, Bishop of Tennessee.  
 Dr. Lincoln Hulley, Bucknell University.

#### LECTURES.

The following is a partial list of the literary lecturers:  
 Prof. Edward Howard Griggs, Montclair, N. J.  
 Prof. Edwin Erle Sparks, University of Chicago.  
 Prof. Richard Burton, University of Minnesota.  
 Mr. Leon H. Vincent, Philadelphia, Pa.

#### Other lecturers engaged are:

Prof. Earl Barnes.  
 Dr. Lincoln Hulley, Bucknell University.  
 Gen. John C. Black.  
 Mr. John Willis Baer.  
 Miss Jane Addams.  
 Dr. S. C. Schmucker.  
 Mr. Frank T. Bullen, England.  
 Rev. Charles W. Gordon (Ralph Connor).  
 Dr. James M. Buckley.  
 Mr. W. W. Ellsworth.  
 Mr. John DeMott.  
 Hon. Carroll D. Wright.  
 Mr. Frank P. Sargent, Grand Master Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen.  
 Mr. John Mitchell, President of United Mine Workers of America.

#### READERS AND ENTERTAINERS.

Prof. S. H. Clark.  
 Mr. Charles F. Underhill.  
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#### SUMMARY

**CHAUTAUQUA ASSEMBLY**  
 General Offices @ Cleveland, Ohio

# Chautauqua

## A System of Popular Education

**29TH ANNUAL ASSEMBLY**  
**July 2-Aug. 28, 1902** @ **Chautauqua, N.Y.**

### A CALENDAR OF PRINCIPAL DAYS

OPENING OF SEASON, July 2.  
 OPENING OF SUMMER SCHOOLS, July 5.  
 WOMAN'S DAY, July 18.  
 FIELD DAY, July 25.  
 C. L. S. C. RALLYING DAY, July 31.  
 MISSION SUNDAY, August 3.  
 MISSIONARY INSTITUTE, August 2, 3, 4.  
 TENNIS TOURNAMENT, August 4.  
 OLD FIRST NIGHT, August 5.  
 DENOMINATIONAL DAY, August 6.  
 AQUATIC DAY, August 12.  
 C. L. S. C. RECOGNITION DAY, August 13.  
 SCHOOLS CLOSE, August 15.  
 ORANGE DAY, August 23.  
 NATIONAL ARMY DAY, August 28.  
 SEASON CLOSES, August 28.

### THE SUMMER SESSION

Will occupy the same relative dates this year as in 1901. A special effort is being put forth to make the program even stronger and more attractive than those of preceding years. It will be gratifying to all Chautauquans to know that Bishop John H. Vincent, whose name is synonymous with that of Chautauqua, will be at the Assembly during the month of August. It is three years since he left for Europe and he will receive a royal welcome upon his return.

There will be a number of well-known clergymen from abroad and the most prominent lecturers in America are being engaged for the program. Many improvements are being made at Chautauqua, and many new cottages are being erected in preparation for the season of 1902. More than fifty thousand people passed through the gates during the last summer session. This is the largest number in the history of the institution, and the prospects are that the attendance will be equally great during the present year.

### MUSIC

Special effort is being made to strengthen the music of Chautauqua. Mr. Alfred Hallam, the well-known conductor of New York has been engaged to direct the large chorus, and Dr. Carl Duffit of New York will have charge of the vocal department. Famous soloists are being engaged and the orchestra is being augmented. The usual number of concerts will be given on Wednesday afternoons and Friday evenings of each week, and the twilight band concerts will be continued during the season.

### SUMMER SCHOOLS

The Chautauqua Summer Schools will be strengthened in many departments during the coming year. Special efforts have been made to secure men of prominence in the different branches for work in their particular departments. Among the new instructors already engaged are Prof. Edward Howard Griggs, Prof. Earl Barnes, Prof. Richard Burton, and Prof. James R. Angel. In addition, most of the instructors of former years will be present.

The following is a list of the different departments:

- |   |                                     |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| I. SCHOOL OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE. | VII. SCHOOL OF RELIGIOUS EDUCATION. |
| II. SCHOOL OF MODERN LANGUAGES.               | VIII. SCHOOL OF LIBRARY TRAINING.   |
| III. SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL LANGUAGES.           | IX. SCHOOL OF MUSIC.                |
| IV. SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS AND SCIENCE.        | X. SCHOOL OF FINE ARTS.             |
| V. SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE.                  | XI. SCHOOL OF EXPRESSION.           |
| VI. SCHOOL OF PSYCHOLOGY AND PEDAGOGY.        | XII. SCHOOL OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION.  |
|   | XIII. SCHOOL OF DOMESTIC SCIENCE.   |
|   | XIV. SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL ARTS.      |

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